

KENTUCKY AT THE FOOT

We love Kentucky and we love to praise her. But true love requires that we work for Kentucky, and that we understand just where she needs our help.

The United States census has just been taken at great labor and expense, and it brings out the facts on a good many important matters. The census shows that Kentucky is not among the foremost states in industry, in keeping the law or in education.

Just now we will take up the matter of education. There are forty-three states that are ahead of Kentucky in education!

The only states that are behind Kentucky are some that have a large Negro population. So let us, as good Kentuckians, look at this great fact squarely and seriously, and set out to make things better.

To begin with here are our country schools. And in every district there are children who do not attend. The district and the state meet the expense, the teacher is there, some children are getting the benefit, but others are not.

We have a law requiring children to go to school, but the officers do not enforce it and parents do not obey it. Can we not have a revival on this matter this summer, yes this week? Will not the officers get busy and enforce the law, and will not parents wake up and send their children without being forced to do so, and so Kentucky rise from her place at the foot?

"LOST—A GENERATION"

Under the above caption appeared an editorial in The Country Gentleman for July 3, 1920. It sets forth the fact that a great many boys that have been reared on the farm have been drawn into the cities by high wages and short days. Very few of these boys will come back to the farm and most of those who do will have been spoiled by their experiences in the city. We quote the following:

"The pathos of it all lies in the thousands of young boys that are drawn into the slums at high wages under conditions of war and industry so abnormal as to give them a permanent squint in the wrong direction, both as to earning and as to spending; both as to production and consumption; both as to cost and profit; and especially as to what constitutes a real day's work. Upon these fundamental economic questions one entire generation is permanently lost to the land and largely lost to the highest productive industry except as the man surrenders his soul to the machinery of his employment.

"Oh, that we had back again this generation of farm-bred boys that industry has been so eagerly seeking and so assiduously luring from the land! Oh, that we had them back; but they may as well be considered as gone for good and all.

"We shall have to raise another crop of farm boys. Even so, what shall become of them? Is the city industry going to continue this kind of piracy; and if so, how long will even the supply of boys hold out, to say nothing of food and its cost?"

Kentucky News

Frankfort, July 6.—A meeting of the State Board of Agriculture will be held in Louisville tomorrow to consider State Fair matters.

Georgetown, July 1.—The line art of needle work has come into its own. Mrs. William Hedrick of Georgetown has just received \$700 for a counterpane she crocheted.

Frankfort, July 2.—An offer of \$250 for the arrest of Willie Meredith, wanted in Edmonson County for assaulting Dora Wilson, June 27, was made today by Governor Morrow.

Georgetown, June 30.—Baptists from every portion of Kentucky arrived on every train here today, and more by automobile, for the Kentucky Baptist Summer Assembly in annual session.

Louisville, July 2.—A call for a special meeting of the Republican State Central Committee was issued today by chairman Chesley Searey to be held at 2 o'clock Wednesday (Continued on Page Eight)

MICKIE SAYS



U. S. News

San Francisco, July 6.—Franklin D. Roosevelt, New York, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, was chosen by acclamation by the Democratic National convention today as the party's candidate for Vice-president.

London, July 5.—Full military honors will be accorded at the funeral of Maj. Gen. William C. Gorgas, former surgeon general of the United States Army, who died yesterday.

The funeral will be held Friday noon in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Chicago, July 5.—With the arrival of Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee, tomorrow, the first of the Western meetings of that committee that has for its aim the election of Senator Warren G. Harding as President of the United States will be held at the Auditorium Hotel.

Kansas City, July 5.—The League of Nations was denounced as "a league of treason and a covenant of national death," by Senator James A. Reed, who returned here today from San Francisco, where he was refused a seat as delegate to the Democratic National Convention.

Washington, July 4.—Governor Clement of Vermont, after a conference here tonight with Senator Warren G. Harding, the Republican Presidential nominee, indicated that he would immediately call the Vermont Legislature in special session to act on the federal suffrage amendment.

Chicago, July 2.—In the event of the election of Senator Harding, a cabinet of America's most capable and staunch advisers will be formed, according to George M. Reynolds, president of the Continental and Commercial National Bank, who returned to Chicago, today from Washington, where he had been summoned to confer with Senator Harding and Governor Coolidge.

Washington, July 4.—Assurance which the United States can accept that peace and order will be maintained in Mexico under the regime set up since the death of Carranza (Continued on Page Eight)

COX NOMINATED FOR PRESIDENT ON DEMOCRAT TICKET

Democratic Laurels Won By Oh. Man After Long, Hard Battle

Throngs In Auditorium Break Into A Wild Cheer As Two-Thirds Majority Mark Is Passed by Buckeye Chief—San Francisco Battle At An End

San Francisco.—Governor James M. Cox, of Ohio, was chosen as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

The nomination came after more than two score ballots had been cast. As the necessary two-thirds majority mark was passed the throng in the auditorium broke into a wild cheer.

The McAdoo followers, however, remained silent, sadly disappointed at the outcome, which was regarded as a great victory for E. H. Moore, manager of the Cox campaign.

Auditorium, San Francisco, Cal.—Attorney-General Mitchell Palmer, at the close of the thirty-eighth ballot, released his delegates and left the Democratic National Convention free to move out of its deadlock and nominate a presidential candidate.

At the end of the second ballot after the recess, when the Palmer vote had touched 211 and it was apparent that it could be driven no higher, former Representative C. C. Carlin, of Virginia, Mr. Palmer's manager, took the platform and announced the withdrawal of the Attorney-General from the race.

There was a roar of "Inrrah for Palmer!" as the lines broke and the convention went into a recess.

The denouement, coming at the end of 38 hard-fought and fruitless ballots, gave the same effect as does an overhauled auto tire when it bursts with a bang and then sizzles down.

The entire Palmer vote added to McAdoo's total on the thirty-eighth ballot would give to him 416½. The Palmer votes added to Cox's total on the same ballot would give to the Ohio Governor 594½. Both leading candidates would fall short of the two-thirds mark, which is 720.

A number of the Cox workers said that, while they hoped to derive benefit from the release of the Palmer delegates, they did not expect a nomination to be made on an immediate ballot, and that there still was fighting ahead.

Never for a moment during the convention did the followers of Governor James M. Cox give up hope. They shouted their adherence to Governor Cox in the rather tame session of the early part of the day. They insisted that victory still was in sight, even after the Governor's vote fell below that of William G. McAdoo.

On the twenty-fourth ballot, when the statement was made to the convention by Edmund H. Moore, the Governor's national manager, that "Ohio casts 48 votes for Cox until the convention is adjourned," New Jersey gave the same message regarding its 25 votes.

There was little diversion in grimly holding on, but the fluctuations of the contest did not disturb the Ohioans. They had been supplied with abundant reports that breaks were coming early in the balloting. When they failed, hopes of a few of the inexperienced fell somewhat, but others were not affected.

Far more interesting to the politically minded was the report that came of direct conversation between Governor Cox and the White House.

The Governor's talk was not reported in detail, but it was gathered that he had protested the statement attributed to Senator Carter Glass, of Virginia, that Cox was not satisfactory to the Administration. By inference his protest really may have gone further against the horde of Federal office-holders who are here to browbeat the delegates.

The Democratic convention went into its thirty-seventh ballot at a session begun at 5:30 o'clock and continued prospects for daylight.

With McAdoo, Cox and Palmer running more evenly than they have almost at any time before, and each in practical possession of a veto power, strong efforts were being made to break the line at one of its three corners.

"Tammany holds the key," was the word passed after conferences in which both Cox and McAdoo forces had participated with Charles F. Murphy and other leaders of the New York delegation.

(Continued on Page Seven)

ROOSEVELT FOR DEMOCRATIC VICE-PRESIDENT

Navy Assistant Is Named for Second Place Without Ballot

Franklin D. Roosevelt, of New York, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Chosen For Second Place Without Ballot—Six Step Aside For Empire State Entry

San Francisco.—Franklin D. Roosevelt, of New York, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and relative of the President who bore that name, was chosen by the Democratic National Convention as its candidate for Vice President and running mate for Governor Cox.

The bandwagon movement for Mr. Roosevelt got under way very quickly soon after the convention assembled, and although other candidates—among them Governor Stewart of Montana and Major General L. D. Tyson of Tennessee—were presented, there was no doubt of Mr. Roosevelt's selection from the first.

The gossip about convention hall was that the Tammany organization with which Mr. Roosevelt has not always been on good terms, was disinclined to accept him at first, but, in the language of the politicians who were working for Roosevelt, "Tammany decided to swallow him."

Governor Smith of New York finally took the platform and told the convention he had been instructed by his delegation to second Mr. Roosevelt's nomination.

After Governor Smith had seconded Mr. Roosevelt's nomination the band wagon movement got into full force and one after another of the other candidates who had been placed in nomination or those who had spoken for them took the platform and withdrew their names.

Ex-Governor Dunne withdrew James Hamilton Lewis. The name of David H. Francis was next withdrawn. Then the name of Edward L. Doherty of California was withdrawn. Major General L. D. Tyson of Tennessee personally took the platform and withdrew and then Senator Nugent withdrew the name of ex-Governor Hawley of Idaho.

At noon Judge Moore of Youngstown, O., convention manager for Governor Cox, was still trying to reach the nominee over the long distance telephone to learn if he had any choice for the Vice Presidential nominee.

The nomination of a Presidential candidate wound up the real business so far as scores of delegates and alternates were concerned and the outgoing trains had a great part of the convention force aboard them.

Somebody suggested that the outgoing trains be pulled.

The galleries, too, had lost a great deal of their interest and there were thousands of empty seats.

Floodtide and Ebb

San Francisco.—Curious facts have been noted in the published record of the Democratic National Convention's forty-four ballot battle over the Presidential nominee.

Cox began the fight with 134 on the first ballot and climbed steadily until the fifteenth, when he had 468½. His lowest vote after that was on the thirty-fifth, the first taken at the night session, when it fell to 370½.

McAdoo received 294 on the first ballot, the lowest vote cast for him, and 203½ on the last ballot. His high mark was 407 on the fortieth ballot. At that time Cox had 490.

Palmer opened with 250 votes. His highest vote was 297½ on the seventh ballot.

Woman Is Murdered

Sharon, Pa.—Mrs. tierterude Terry Green, 21 years old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Terry, was shot four times when on her way home from a theater at Farrell, where she was employed. Vincent Garhart, who had been friendly with her for some time, was arrested and is being held on suspicion. The woman's body was found by Garhart in a clump of bushes after a search had been made by her relatives.

Rail Strike Deferred

Philadelphia, Penn.—The strike of shopmen of the Pennsylvania System has been deferred indefinitely, according to an announcement made by Harry S. Jeffrey, leader of the six local allied shop crafts. Decision to call off the walkout was reached after conference of labor leaders with Government officials and W. W. Atterbury, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

G. O. P. LEADERS PLAN CAMPAIGN

National Chieftains to Meet at Chicago Headquarters Next Week.

IN DRIVE TO WIN THE WEST

Senator Harding, Accompanied by Mrs. Harding, Leaves Washington in Automobile for Trip to Marion, Where Great Celebration Is Scheduled.

Chicago, July 5.—The conference of Republican national chieftains, which Will H. Hays is coming here to attend, will take up the plans of campaigning for the Harding-Coolidge ticket in the West, according to discussions heard around Republican national headquarters.

Clarence Miller, secretary of the national committee, left for Minnesota but will return in time to attend the meeting.

Belief of the national leaders around Chicago headquarters is that the various Republican state and county organizations in the western territory are in excellent shape, and that the organizations are in readiness to start actively campaigning for Senator Harding and Governor Coolidge as soon as the leaders give them their lines.

May Follow Harding Plan

The hint was thrown out that the coming of Mr. Hays, who has kept in close touch with Senator Harding, may have to do with a general start throughout the west on the sort of a campaign the presidential candidate has expressed an inclination to have made.

Railroad officials have arranged to sidetrack a number of dining cars at Marion, O., Monday, for the accommodation of the visitors to the homecoming reception for Senator Harding. A large tent and a commissary also are to be in service for the benefit of the visitors.

The same facilities—railroad dining cars and the tent and commissary—are to be installed by the Republican national committee on the date of the official notification, July 22.

These precautions have been taken, Capt. Victor Helntz, in charge of Chicago headquarters, said, because it is recalled that at the time of the McKinley notification at Canton there was considerable suffering because of the lack of food, and the foresight of the Marion homecoming committee caused the arrangement of a program to see that there will be food enough on hand for all visitors.

Harding at Marion Monday

Washington, July 5.—Warren G. Harding, the Republican presidential nominee, will go by automobile to Marion, O., where on Monday he will attend a homecoming celebration in his honor. Accompanied by Mrs. Harding, he left here this morning and expects to reach Marion soon after noon on Monday.

Part of the trip will be made over the Lincoln national highway, but the exact itinerary was withheld. In order that the candidate may get as much rest as possible, a leisurely trip will be made, with several stops en route.

The senator's office force will go to Marion by train.

ADMITS BIG EMBEZZLEMENT

Trusted Tea Company Manager at Chicago Faces \$60,000 Charge in Court.

Chicago, July 5.—Charles E. Brierley, trusted district manager of the Lipton Tea company in Chicago, was to appear in the South Clark street police court charged with embezzling between \$50,000 and \$60,000 from his firm. Brierley spent the night in a cell at the detective bureau after having surrendered to the police. He denies speculation and a desire to provide his wife with luxuries for his trouble, the police say. Brierley is forty-six years old. He lives at 518 Wrightwood avenue.

OSUNA FLEES NEW DEFEAT

General Paisaz to Operate Against Former Forces Under Lieutenant of Carranza.

Mexico City, July 5.—Forces, commanded by Carlos Osuna, insurgent leader, in Tamaulipas, have again been defeated by General Gomez, according to an official announcement. A few days ago Osuna had 1,200 men, but he is now fleeing with only 80 loyal supporters. It is said. Jesus M. Guadalupe began an insurrection at Hermosillo, state of Durango, but he is now fleeing, and federal troops are only 12 miles behind him. General Paisaz is to operate against troops headed by Gonzales, a former Carranza lieutenant.

World News

Osaka, Japan, July 4.—Twenty thousand working people were discharged here in June because of the economic depression. They included 6500 women. Many small factories have been closed in other cities.

Brussels, July 2.—The Allies who met in conference this morning fixed at £6,000,000,000, (normally \$30,000,000,000), the capital sum Germany will be required to pay for reparations. This capital sum is subject to interest charges which would approximately double it.

London, July 4.—Three-fourths of a battalion of Irish Connaught Rangers stationed at Jullunda, in the Punjab, India, mutinied following the arrival of news of recent events in Ireland, according to a dispatch from Simla under date of July 2 to Reuters.

Halifax, N. S., July 5.—The United States Shipping Board steamer, Lake Elwin, has struck an uncharted rock six miles off Eddy point lighthouse in the Gut of Canso, which lies between Nova Scotia and Cape Breton Island, according to wireless messages from her this afternoon. She reported, "In danger of sinking," and asked for aid.

Spa, Belgium, July 5.—The conference between the Allies and Germany was opened today with a short, sharp clash in which the Germans came off decidedly the worst.

The first meeting made it plain that the Allies will boss the Spa negotiations, something that the Germans had not realized until it was brought to their attention.

Constantinople, July 2.—A dispatch from Mersina dated June 30, reiterates that Paul Nilson and wife, American missionaries, who recently were captured by Turkish bandits, were taken to Silvis from Tarsus, Asia Minor, but Turkish officials here deny any knowledge as to where the Americans are. They promise to investigate, however.

Mexico City, July 4.—The levy of the income tax upon the American citizens resident in Mexico, in respect to income derived from their property of business located in Mexico, works an injustice to those citizens, according to a brief prepared by the American Chamber of Commerce of Mexico, and to be presented to the Congress of the United States.

Athens, July 4.—The Greek offensive against Mustafa Kemal Pasha's Turkish Nationalist forces, which began June 22, ended July 2 with the junction at Omerkeul, north of Balikesir, of the Greeks from the south with those which landed Friday at Panderma, on the Sea of Marmora.

These operations, which it was estimated would require fifteen days, were completed successfully in eleven days, the opposing Nationalist forces being crushed.

Flume, July 4.—Captain Gabriel d'Annunzio, whose troops have been holding this city for the last year, is making efforts to open trade relations with the Jugo-Slav hinterland. Ships are allowed to enter port with cargoes for Jugo-Slavs; an Italian vessel has just finished loading a cargo of lumber from Jugo-Slavia. It has been consigned to firms in Alexandria Egypt. Assurances have been given that American ships carrying goods for the interior may enter Flume and discharge without molestation.

Spa, Belgium, July 4.—The allied and German prime ministers are here to meet each other for direct negotiations for the first time since the Versailles Treaty was signed. The probability of reaching an agreement on the total sum of reparations Germany is to pay appears slight. The allied premiers will communicate their collective decisions to Konstantin Fehrenbach, the German chancellor. He and his associates affirm they are prepared to refuse demands which they consider beyond Germany's strength to meet.

General College News

PRES. FROST IN MAINE

Letter from Wm. Goodell Frost

Dear Readers of The Citizen:

We slipped away from Berea just a week after Commencement, feeling more care-free than for many, many years. And from our far-distant summer home send greetings to all our friends.

We came to Maine because it is cool here, and because the air is supposed to be better for us here at sea-level than in the mountains of Kentucky, and because Miss Welsh found a good place for us near her own home.

We made the journey as easily as possible, both of us having been mutually unwell, since Commencement. We spent the first night in Cincinnati, where Edith left us on her way to her hospital work near Chicago. The next night we spent in Cleveland. This enabled us to pass through western New York in the daytime, where I saw from the car windows some of the villages in which I lived as a child, and the old home of my grandfather and great grandfather, Amasa Frost, near Rochester. The growth of trees had greatly changed the landscape and it was strange to look at those scenes and realize that all the people I had known then were now gone, so that if I should step out of the train and walk those streets, I should be a stranger.

We reached Albany that night and had time to walk up to the state capitol before taking a night train for Boston. Albany is a city of very steep hills, and very green lawns. In the statehouse is a statue of the great educator, Sheldon, and in front of it a mounted statue of Gen. Phil. Sheridan.

In Boston we had only an hour to get across the city to take our train to Bath. Mrs. Frost and Miss Merrow went by the "elevated street railway," while I hired a truckman to take our trunks so as to be sure they were with us. The man was an Italian, who really did not know the way. I sat beside him, for I did not dare lose sight of our trunks. He drove off into the Italian quarter, where he could enquire the way to the North Station. But we got there all right and had a pleasant morning ride through the edge of New Hampshire, to Portland, Maine, where we stopped for lunch, and then to Bath. Here again we had to get a truckman to take our trunks from the train to the boat, and began an interesting voyage through rivers and ocean inlets, to Sawyer's Island, where the boat made a special stop for us at half past four Saturday afternoon.

Walking half a mile from the dock, we found our summer cottage, unplastered and without a chimney, but with an oil stove and other necessary furnishings. Sawyer's Island contains about 600 acres, half of which is too rocky to plow, and a dozen comfortable farm houses, several of them built in the northern fashion, with a woodshed connecting the house with the well-built barn, so that in cold and stormy weather a man may tend his stock without going out of doors. The fences are stone walls. But of these dozen houses, only two are now permanently occupied. The farms have fallen into neglect, the families ceased to raise children, and the people have wandered off to the cities, or to sea, or gone west. There were once ninety children on the island, and the splendid schoolhouse still stands. But its doorstep has rolled away and there has been no school for a dozen years.

For the summer season, a few people stray back to their old homesteads, and a few "summer people," like ourselves, come. But this island is away from the places of fashionable "resort," and very quiet. We can always see a sail boat or two and hear the chug of a motor boat. Across the water looms up one large summer hotel, which, however, has not yet been opened for this season. The rural mail carrier comes in his auto once a day, but we have to walk over a mile to find a store or a church house and in fact leave the island by a long draw-bridge.

Boston is a little more than 1,000 miles from Berea, and it is about 115 miles from Boston to Portland, 36 from Portland to Bath, and about 15 miles by boat from Bath to Sawyer's Island.

Most of the Kentucky birds and flowers are here, and several new varieties. Red clover is redder here than any we ever saw before, and the daisies are larger. The days and twilight are much longer than in Kentucky.

I brought a few books and the thin paper edition of the Encyclopedia so I can have any questions

answered when they arise, and read in a leisurely way some long articles which I have only skimmed through before. But really, I have very little time for reading or study, as I sleep morning and afternoon, and go to bed early at night. If I ever do come out of this weakness and stupor, I hope to be a better neighbor and friend than I have been in the strenuous years of the past.

It does seem to me that with the start Berea had three years ago, if I could have gone ahead with full strength for seven years more until I was 50—we could have made a great beginning in the task of abolishing poverty and ignorance and lawlessness in our Southern mountains. But God has others to do his work, and I take my place with the great company of those whose work is done. These personal words are for the many whose kind letters I cannot now answer one by one. I wish you to know that I am very happy, and very grateful for my friends.

NEW HISTORICAL REGISTER

A new Historical Register of Berea College and Allied Schools is being made. The secretary is anxious to make it as complete as possible. If he has lost trace of you or if you know of someone who is out of touch with the school, please send name and address to Secretary Vaughn, with occupation and information as to marriage. You will be rendering a real service to comply with this request promptly.

NORTHERN OHIO BEREA CLUB

The Berea Club of Northern Ohio met for their annual get-together visit in the Winton Hotel on June 26, 2-10 p.m. Those in attendance were:

Prof. C. F. Rumold, Prof. E. C. Seale, Dr. and Mrs. F. E. Ewers, William Brown, Helen Houser, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Van Winkle, Mr. and Mrs. Buritt Van Winkle, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Chapin, Mr. and Mrs. Bert Derthick, John C. Chapin, Miss Louise Finch, Rev. and Mrs. Wm. J. Drew and daughter, Mrs. A. S. Mann and son, Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Sellers, Dr. Louis J. Karnosh, Cora Shireman, Clara Doggett, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Main and daughter, Atty. James E. Ewers, Mrs. Leslie Reese Meese, Mrs. Jane Grier Viets, Dr. and Mrs. D. O. Bowman, Atty. Geo. Auten and sons, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Racer and daughter.

Renewing old friendships, talking over present and past Berea events together with present political issues was the order of the afternoon, until dinner was served in the dining room, after which general business was transacted, when Dr. E. F. Ewers was elected president, Mrs. Jas. M. Racer, secretary, Dr. Louis J. Karnosh, treasurer.

Impromptu speeches were the order of the evening, together with a letter from Berea's new president, Dr. Hutchins, read by Prof. Seale.

The club is not for Berea's alumni, but for all former and present students who reside near enough to Cleveland to meet with the club on the last Saturday in June. Change of address and names of new members are greatly desired by the club. We want to keep in touch with each other and "Dear Old Berea."

The club voted to appropriate \$32 from the treasury for the alumni fund of Berea College, thus voicing its approval of the recent action taken by the Alumni Association.

Mrs. Jas. M. Racer, Secy., 2167 W. 96th, Cleveland, O.

ALBANIA FIRST IN FIELD

"Dairy Lunch" Well Known in That Country Long Before It Was Introduced Here.

Long before the dairy lunch or the cafeteria, those well-known American institutions into which the American business man dashes wildly at noon hour and helps himself from a tempting array of eats, burst upon the great republic, Albania had them.

The "pick 'em yourself" places may have been a novelty in the United States ten or fifteen years ago, but even then they were an old institution in Albania.

The carefully scrubbed marble top of the American dairy lunch, resting on a long table of marble front and sides, is replaced in the Albanian one by a dainty piece of rock about six feet long, three feet wide and four feet deep, resting on a bulky bit of timber, which, in turn, is supported by wooden legs just as bulky.

The whole is as rugged as the mountains from which it all came. In the stone, somewhere back in the past, circular excavations were produced at regular intervals. In the bottom of these a hot charcoal fire smolders over which slowly cook the chicken, the turkey, the potatoes or the rice. At one end of the rock are the knives, forks and plates.

Berea College Alumni Association

(This space belongs to the Alumni Association of Berea College. Articles, news items and personal letters from graduates will be published in full or in abstract every week. The Alumni Editor, Secy. M. E. Vaughn, Berea College, Berea, Ky., will be pleased to receive any communication of interest from members of the Association.)

Class of 1900

Chapin, Edward A., A.B. Atwater, O. Prin. of school in Liverpool, O. Residence, Oberlin, O.

Class of 1901

Chapin, John Calvin, A.B. Atwater, O. Supt. of schools, Glendale, O. Residence, Glendale, O.

Ewers, Dr. Frank A., B.L. Fredericktown, O. Physician and surgeon. Residence, 153 Marvin St., Akron, O.

Hoopers, Mary C., Ph.B. (Married Ernest H. Dodge), 201 Eye street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

Todson, Clara O., B.L., M.S. Osteopathic physician. Last known residence, Fort Williams, Ont., Embree, Hallie Fox, B.L. Berea, Missionary to Argentina Republic and Spanish Mission, Cal. Address, 1102 S. Boyle St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Class of 1902

Gosby, Rev. Chas. Hadden, B.S. West Union, O. Baptist minister. Elizabethtown, Tenn.

Embree, Royal Howard, B.L. White Cloud, Kan. Student in Yale. Mining Exploration in Canada; Sheep rancher and merchant. Address, Kemmerer, Wyo.

Frost, Stanley, B.S., Oberlin, O. Newspaper man. Now on Editorial staff of N. Y. Tribune. Address, care of N. Y. Tribune, N. Y.

Shrook, Rev. Perry F., B.L. Orville, O. Union Theo. Sem.; Congregational pastor. Address, Santa Ana, Cal.

Venmer, Orlin Hale, Ph.B. Corydon, Ind. Prof. in Ind. Grand Island, Neb., and Neb. Wesleyan Univ. Grad. student of Stanford, U. of W. Va. and Yale. Address, University Place, Neb.

Ferguson, Mary Lou, B.L. Residence, Ill. Not heard of for years.

Hanson, Anna Fay, B.L. (Married Walter L. Albini). Berea. Teacher. Address, University Place, Neb.

Linley, Anna E., B.L. Huntsville, Mo. Teacher. Address, care of R. H. Embree, Kemmerer, Wyo.

Todd, Ruth, K., B.L. (Married Harry Codrington). Monterey, Mass. Teacher in Wyo., New York and Ill. Address, R.F.D. 5, Roanoke, Va.

Class of 1903

Hensley, Rev. Andrew Fitch, B.L. Disciples Church preacher, missionary. Address, Equator Mission of the F.C.M.S. W.C., Bolenge, Beige Congo, Africa.

Racer, James M., A.B. New Martinsburg, O. Editor of The Citizen, student in Harvard, salesman. Address, 2167 W. 96th St., Cleveland, O.

Berry, Francis M., B.L. Rockhold, Ky. Teacher. Address, Indianapolis, Ind.

McKee, Alice Doty, Ph.B., M.S. Stanford, N. Y. Librarian, Ohio State U. Address, Columbus, O.

Brown, James M., B.L. Johnson County, Kan. Baptist minister. Last known residence, Canby, Minn.

Ernst, Howard M., A.B. Thompson, O. Civil Engineer. Address, Sturgis, Ky.

Roberts, Geo. R., B.S. Millville, O. Insurance Agent. Address, Franklin Ave., Hamilton, O.

Seale, Ellis C., B.S., A.M. Instructor in Berea Acad. Professor in Kent, O. Address, Kent, O.

Stratton, Dr. John C., B.S. Atwater, O. Physician. Address, Middletown, O.

Lester, Grace Rogers, B.S. Berea. Married George W. Pow. Address, Wheelright, Ky.

Lewis, Elizabeth L., B.L. New Haven, Conn. Hospital training. Teacher in model school. Nurse. Address, 8 Sherman Rd., Melrose, Mass.

Williams, Lydia, D., B.L. Ashfield, Mass. Teacher in Miss. Wyo., Idaho. Married Mr. Phillips. Address, Box 568, Pocatello, Idaho.

Class of 1905

Allen, Hevins P., B.L. Clay County, Ky. Banker in Tenn. Address, R.F.D., Berea, Ky.

Caldwell, John K., B.L. South Salem, O. Student of Japanese language, International Law. Interpreter in Tokyo, Japan. Asst. to consulate. Address, care of American Consulate, Vladivostok, Siberia.

Livengood, Frank M., B.L. Ravenna, O. Asst. Cashier, Berea Bank. Instructor, Commercial Dept., Berea College, Address, Berea, Ky.

McComis, Samuel J., B.L. Buzzardsville, Ky. Teacher. Died, Ill.

Pow, George W., B.L. Scotland, Mining Engineer. Address, Wheelwright, Ky.

Prentiss, Paul T., A.B. Charles-town, S. C. Episcopal minister. Address, 1315 Baker St., Augusta,

Ga. Chrisman, Sally D., B.L. Married Dr. Wm. G. Best. Address, Berea, Racer, Rev. Harley M., B.L. Greenfield, O. Minister. Address, 875 St. Anthony Ave., St. Paul, Minn.

Corwin, Euphemia K., Ph.B. Librarian, Berea College. Address, Berea, Racer, Rev. Harley M., B.L. Greenfield, O. Minister. Address, 875 St. Anthony Ave., St. Paul, Minn.

Horn, Margaret C., B.L. Lorain, O. Teacher in Berea. Married Dr. P. Cornelius. Address, Aberdeen, Miss.

Osborne, Charlotte M., A.B. Chardon, O. Teacher. Address, 1301 Brockley Ave., Lakewood, O.

Todd, Ethel E., B.L., A.H. in 1914. Berea. Registrar in Berea. Married Howard H. Clark. Address, 407 6th St., S. E., Roanoke, Va.

New York, June 28, 1920. Mr. Marshall E. Vaughn, Secretary, Berea College, Berea, Ky.

Dear Vaughn: Your letter of June 26th reached me today. I am very glad to know that there will be an alumni section of The Citizen. I have no news which I can contribute at the present time. Since returning from Berea, I have been literally swamped with work, and have not seen any of the ex-Bereans.

Please let me know what the annual subscription rate for The Citizen is, in order that I may send you check.

Sincerely yours, J. Gerdes.

Y. M. C. A., Detroit, Mich., June, 1920.

Dear Mr. Livengood: I write to acknowledge your letter as secretary of the Alumni Association. I wish you to know my hearty desire to co-operate in Detroit. I had, in Berea recently, many good talks with Miss Gorwin and she knows my personal opinion—I believe we can, during the next year, organize alumni associations in several cities of Detroit, Chicago,

New York, Washington, in addition to one in Berea, the "Home Office" of them all. I will do my part here upon instructions from Berea as will other "key" persons I am sure, in their centers. I am glad to see the energy and good judgment used in following up our little group meeting at Miss Gorwin's. Now is the time to press right forward.

Cordially yours, Waldo B. Davison.

8 Sherman Road, Melrose 76, Mass. May 31, 1920.

Berea College Alumni Assn., Frank M. Livengood, Secy., Dear Mr. Livengood:

The circular letter of May 15 is most interesting to me. I heartily wish that it might be advisable for me to be present at the "big doing." It will be strange to think of Berea without President Frost as its chief executive, but I think the length and vigor of his service make it permissible for him to lay down his activities. It will not be an easy thing for me to do. I am making this a rather personal letter because I want especially to say that I have not forgotten that I am pledged to send something to the Alumni Endowment Fund, and regret that it has not been more convenient for me to do it before this. I hope the meeting will be as great as it promises to be, and that the Alumni Association will come to be a great and useful influence in the work of our Alma Mater.

With kindest regards to Mrs. Livengood and yourself, Very sincerely yours, Elizabeth L. Lewis.

Charleson, W. Va., 1217 Lee street, June 5, 1920.

Mr. Frank M. Livengood, Berea, Ky. Dear Sir:

It is with deep regret that owing to present circumstances, I will be unable to take advantage of your most cordial invitation to attend the Alumni meeting this year. However, as an absent member, I can attend the meeting in mind only, and wish the Association the best of progress toward greater influence

and usefulness. And, inasmuch as this is President Frost's last year, may I express to you my gratitude for the great work he has done, the fruits of which it has been my good fortune to enjoy. I am Sincerely yours, Benjamin E. Hammond.

Angela, N. Y., June 3, 1920. Dear Professor Livengood: I regret very much that I cannot be in Berea this Commencement season. I will mail you a check in a few days as my offering to the Alumni Endowment Fund.

Yours truly, Helen Bundy.

Then Mamma Knew. "Mamma, I lost my gun," cried little Harold.

"Hush, darling," she cut him off, then smiled apologetically at her guests.

"Mamma, I lost"—this time the mother smiling vacantly over her portion of the chop suey lunch, effectively stopped Harold with a sharp pinch of his leg under the table.

When the guests had gone Harold pointed the explanation: "All I wanted to tell you, mamma, was that I'd lost my gun in your chop suey, but you wouldn't let me finish."—Detroit Saturday Night.

Smoke Recorder on Chimney. A new application of the metal selenium, suggested by a French scientist, L. Ance, is to use the selenium cells as smoke recorders in chimneys.

A selenium cell is mounted on one side of a chimney or duct; on the opposite side is fixed a lamp. The amount of light falling upon the selenium and hence the resistance of the cell will depend upon the density of the smoke in the flue; the fire can, therefore, be controlled by the galvanometer records.

Few Finnish Tenant Farmers. The farms of Finland are small, though there are many large estates. These have been expropriated by the state, the bill providing that the original owners should be remunerated according to a fixed pre-war valuation. The bill also provides for financing the purchase of these lands by its former tenants and renters. It is estimated that 99.2 per cent of Finnish farms are owned outright by the farmers.

Monroe Clothes

"New York Styles America" Monroe Clothes New York



New York Style

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To be stylish a suit need not cost you relatively a month's salary.

In fact, in New York, particularly in Wall Street, where style harmonizes with business achievement, the most popular is the comparatively inexpensive Monroe Clothes.

A comparison with other high grade makes will show Monroe Clothes to be above others in character and definition of true style and below others in price.

Why not make your summer suit a tasty Monroe garment—with its distinctively authentic New York style.

SIGNIFICANT

In New York, America's Style center, 500,000 New York men have bought MONROE CLOTHES

WELCH'S DEPARTMENT STORE

Berea, Kentucky

The MAN NOBODY KNEW BY HOLWORTHY HALL.



SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I.—In a base hospital at Neuilly, France, his face disfigured beyond recognition, an American soldier serving in the French army attracts attention by his deep despondency. Asked by the surgeons for a photograph to guide them in making over his face, he offers in derision a picture of the sailor, bidding them take that as a model. They do so, making a remarkable likeness.

CHAPTER II.—Invalided home, on the boat he meets Martin Harmon, New York broker, who is attracted by his remarkable features. The ex-soldier gives his name as "Henry Hilliard," and his home as Syracuse, New York. He left there under a cloud, and is embittered against his former fellow townsmen. Harmon makes him a proposition to sell mining stocks in Syracuse, concealing his identity. He accepts it, seeing in it a chance to make good and prove he has been undervalued.

CHAPTER III.—In Syracuse "Hilliard" (in reality Richard Morgan) is accepted as a stranger. His visit James Cullen, a former employer, relating a story of the death of Richard Morgan, and is surprised at the regret shown by Cullen and his youthful daughter Angela. While at the Cullen home Carol Durant, Morgan's former fiancée, makes a call.

CHAPTER IV.—Hilliard repeats in Carol his story of Morgan's death and he is deeply moved by the evidence of her deep feeling for the supposed dead man. He resolves, however, to continue the deception.

CHAPTER V.—Next day Hilliard gathers from Angela that Carol had always loved Dick Morgan, and while delivering to her a letter supposedly from her former fiancée realizes that his affection is unchanged. His welcome by Doctor Durant, Carol's father, also shakes his resolution to continue the deception, but he conquers it.

CHAPTER VI.—In Syracuse Hilliard is looked upon as a capitalist and mining expert, and in that capacity, in pursuance of his object, interests Cullen in the possibility of wealth in mining properties. The Cullens and Hilliard go to the Durant home for dinner.

CHAPTER VII.—Observations at the Durants convince Hilliard that the doctor and his daughter had always been his true friends, and his love for Carol becomes stronger. He realizes he has a dangerous rival in Jack Armstrong, also very much in love with Carol, and the two men tacitly agree to fight it out fairly.

When he thought of his worldly ambitions, he was profoundly regretful that he had talked professionally with Mr. Cullen. To be sure, the matter had come up casually and naturally, and the opening had seemed too good to be missed; and at the same time, Hilliard couldn't help reflecting that it had been premature. It might prove, eventually, to have been just the proper course to produce results; it might be that Cullen would become so impatient that he couldn't be restrained, and would leap without looking, and leap further than he intended, and yet, ever since that preliminary interview, Hilliard had known that he had made a breach in his own fortresses; that he had rendered it possible for an informal (and logical enough) investigation to begin, or for mild suspicion to arise and gain momentum before he had devised the means of combating it. And although Hilliard believed implicitly in the goods he had to sell, he knew the difficulty of the market; he knew how timorous is the average investor; and he knew that there might very easily come a time at which his language would be remembered, and remembered adversely.

In this connection he was irritated by the tone of Harmon's letters to him from New York. Harmon was enthusiastic, and confident; he was relying steadily on Hilliard to break through the acumen of the up-state capitalists; but he thought that Hilliard was making haste too slowly; he opined that all Hilliard needed to do was to devote himself to a hard onslaught against Mr. Cullen, and, after that, to gather subscribers where he chose. He said that Hilliard was wasting time, and ought to begin to collect signatures. Hilliard had mentioned, in a moment of indiscretion, the assistance which Angela had unconsciously given him, and Harmon had appraised it highly; but it angered him, when he saw this reference written down in Harmon's letter, to have her name brought into the instructions, even by implication. Still . . . had he not invited this upon himself?

It was in a dizzying quandary, then, that Hilliard kept his next appointment at the Durants'. The problem had grown so many branches, sent forth so many tentacles of bewildering confusion, that he hardly knew what to say, where to turn. His one consolation was that the miracle which had been performed upon him had given him a mask of impenetrable calm. At least, he didn't have to wear his forebodings on his countenance.

And yet, almost the first words Carol said to him were: "Something's troubling you, Mr. Hilliard."

He was momentarily demoralized, and came near showing it—tried to pace it off with a laugh.

"Did I make it as plain as all that?"

"No," she said, "it wasn't plain at all."



"Something's Troubling You."

His laugh was remarkably hollow, but he persisted in it.

"Why, how did you think of it, then?"

"Just from your eyes," she told him.

"What's the matter? Anything I could help straighten out for you? Or couldn't I listen? That helps a lot, sometimes—" She dropped her eyes, and the color deepened in her cheeks.

"Isn't there anything I can do?" she said. "Or . . . that father could? You frighten me . . ."

"I'm sorry . . . No, please don't think of it. I ought to be shot if I've made you unhappy."

The bitterness in his voice was acute; and by paradox, it was caused mainly by her sweet concern for him, and his realization of how little he deserved it.

"You always seem to be pushing the world away from you," she said, after a pause. "Why do you, Mr. Hilliard?"

"I didn't know that I do," he said dispiritedly. "And it would be a queer thing for me to do deliberately, when I want your friendship more than anything else I can possibly imagine—wouldn't it?"

"But a woman," said Carol slowly, "almost always has to be a confidante before she becomes a friend . . ."

They sat without stirring while the clock ticked off a dozen seconds. Hilliard, scarcely knowing what he did—and, if he knew, indifferent—had put both hands to his forehead, as though to calm the vicious throbbing within.

Presently, and so quietly that he never heard her, Carol was gone—she had slipped across the room, to the piano . . .

A breath of music, light, dreamy, caressing . . .

And there, on the sofa where Dicky Morgan had sat, and smoked, and taken his happiness with the utmost unconcern, sat Hilliard, in tensest desperation of soul, strained to the tenuous melody which floated across to him, an echo of youth and gladness which mocked him, derided him, indicted him . . . a translation of the unutterable sadness which welled up in his throat and choked him. . . . She was playing the "Liebestraum."

His shoulders went up convulsively, and he was chilled to the heart. Liebestraum! It was a taunt, a savage cynicism, a challenge to his inward self. The waven of it battered its unresisting conscience; the piercing tenderness of it damned him, while it awoke his dormant passion, and set him will to vibrating. Liebestraum—and the dream of his love was a phantasm which his brain reeled to contemplate! The lump in his throat came near to strangling him.

It seemed to Hilliard that hours must have elapsed before he had the strength to rise, and cross the room. His brain was buffeted by wildly giddy passions; he was only partly aware that Carol, trying to rise from the bench, was wide-eyed and intuitive apprehension. Voilation had gone from him; he was acting without reserve, without premeditation.

"Tell me!" he said thickly. "Have I got a chance? One, in a hundred? One in a thousand? But a chance?"

"Oh! . . . Mr. Hilliard!" Her plea was to his chivalry, and had to be.

"Tell me . . . would I have . . . if I should share everything you—"

One hand was pressed close to her breast; the other was outstretched, defensive.

"Don't! Don't! Don't spoil what was—"

"You'll have to answer me . . . I can't wait any longer. I'm not worth

Berea College Summer School

Second Half Term, July 16 to August 19

Berea College has established a Summer School to meet a distinct and growing need in the Southern Mountains. It gives a program of courses for teachers of high schools and graded schools, returning soldiers and sailors, students who wish to get college entrance credits or credits toward college degrees, and others seeking general information. The work is arranged to accommodate those who wish to come for either a half or a whole term. Each half term is five weeks, and since the first half is well started, students desiring to make some credit and do five weeks of specializing should enter the second half term, which begins July 16th.

Courses for College Credit
Courses for College Entrance
Courses for High School Teachers
Courses for Elementary Teachers

Foundation School work for those over fifteen years of age who have not finished the grades.

Courses for the Farm Boy and Girl

(The second half of the Summer Term falls between the "laying by" of the crops and fall gathering.)

Subjects from which to elect courses:

Agriculture, Arithmetic, Biology, Chemistry, Commerce, Drawing, Education, English, French, Games, Geography, German, History, Home Science, Latin, Mathematics, Music, Physics, Psychology, Stenography, Weaving.

Courses leading to Teachers Certificates:
Normal School Elementary Certificate
Normal School Intermediate Certificate
Special High School Certificate

SPECIAL FEATURES

A number of scientific and popular lectures, musical events, and motion picture entertainments will be given free of charge. There will also be excursions to nearby points of historical and scenic interest. All the resources of the entire institution will be at the disposal of the Summer School.

EXPENSES

	Five Weeks
Incidental Fee	\$ 7.50
Room Rent	5.00
Table Board, women	12.50
Total for Women	\$25.00
Table Board, men	13.75
Total for Men	\$26.75

No rebates are allowed to students who withdraw before the close of the period for which payment has been made.

A deposit of four dollars (\$4.00) is required of all students upon entrance. This is refunded when the student leaves, provided library books, keys, etc., are returned in good order.

SPECIAL FEES

	Five Weeks
Business Courses	\$2.50
Cabinet Organ, two 20 minute lessons per week	1.25
Voice, Piano, or Violin, two 20 minute lessons per week	3.75
Use of Piano, one hour per day	1.25
Use of Organ, one hour per day	.50
Use of Music Library	.50
Class Work in Harmony	1.50

For bulletin giving complete announcement of courses and expenses, write to

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Secy., Berea, Ky.

your little finger and I know it. . . . but I want a chance . . . just a fighting chance . . . you've got to answer me, Carol . . ."

She was trembling within reach of him, but he never occurred to him to touch her, and if he had, he would have refrained, out of sheer consciousness of his lack of right. His face, working tragically, averted her.

"Yes," she said, hardly above a whisper. "There's . . . one chance in a thousand. There's . . . that much, anyway."

His arms went out to her—stayed—dropped. He stepped backward, out of the danger zone.

"Then I'll take it," he said.

She had given him a chance, on an implied condition which he could never meet. She had given him a chance—and what in the name of heaven could he do with it?

CHAPTER IX.

From the marbled dignity of the Trust and Deposit company, where he had bought a New York draft for fifteen thousand dollars, and smaller ones for ten and seven, Hilliard emerged presently to South Warren street, and stood there on the sidewalk for a moment, numbed by the first galvanizing consciousness of success.

He had come back resolved to win, in his second trial, the position he had failed to approximate in his first; he had set himself a commercial standard—

—to come in for so much as a plugged nickel. And that would apply to you, too."

The law student gasped, incredulous.

"You don't mean to say it isn't a sure thing?"

"Is any speculation? You see I'm not working very hard to take your five hundred away from you, Waring."

The boy scowled.

"I suppose it's really too small for you to bother with. Is that what you're driving at?"

Hilliard smiled cordially.

"It is, and it isn't. From any one I didn't know, I'd rather not touch it. It isn't a good plan, ordinarily, to have a lot of small stockholders. But from you—and if it isn't more than you ought to risk—"

Waring snatched at the straw.

"Well, seeing you're who you are, and I'm who I am, would you be willing to give me just as much information as you would if I had twenty times as much to put in?"

"Come up to the room," said Hilliard impulsively; and he was actually aided solely by the obligation he felt toward all of Mr. Cullen's friends.

"You come along up to the room, and I'll show you everything I've got. Will that do?"

At the last words the amateur detective had brightened.

"I can't come now very well. But maybe I could run up this evening, if that's all right for you."

"That'll be just as good. Eight o'clock? Fine." He held out his hand. Waring took it limply.

"I'm afraid I'm causing you a lot of bother," he said, "but it's a pretty big thing for me. . . . I hope you don't think it's anything personal. . . . I mean my not just taking it for granted."

"Not at all. Business is business. I'll expect you at eight, then." Hilliard nodded good-humoredly and went on north. A quaint intuition overcame him, and he glanced back over his shoulder. Fifty yards away the law student was also glancing over his shoulder, and Waring, having less of self-possession than the adventurer, blushed and jerked his head to the front; Hilliard chuckled and continued his stroll.

(To be Continued)

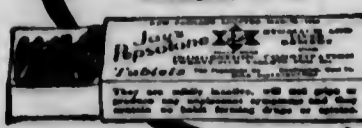
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when you need a good toning-up—a general strengthening. Maybe today; maybe tomorrow.

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You'll be surprised to see how Depsotone will rebuild you and revive those listless spirits. Twenty-five cents at your druggist's.

Jay's Depsotone Company
Huntington, W. Va.



WELCH'S DEPT. STORE

The Tick on a Town.

The man who holds vacant city ground for a rise is not a city builder. He operates upon a community about like a tick operates on a cow. The builder is the fellow who takes a vacant lot and puts it to use. One of his kind is worth more to a town than ten millionaires of the other kind.—Houston Post.

DEMAND FOR OIL CANNOT BE MET

DIRECTOR OF U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY SAYS RESTRICTION WILL BE NECESSARY.

RED CROSS TO EXECUTE PLAN

Effort is Being Made to Find Local Workers Who Will Understand the Importance of Not Assuming to "Boss People Around"—China's Future.

By JAMES P. HORNADAY.

Washington.—George Otis Smith, director of the United States geological survey, says that some restriction in gasoline consumption will have to be imposed. Facts of consumption, he points out, are not easily determined. Where the oil comes from is a matter set forth each month in the geological survey reports; where it goes is largely a matter of conjecture. The automobile engine, Director Smith points out, has the greatest thirst. Industry's need of oil has become large within the last few years. According to the director the day is at hand when every demand for oil cannot be met, and that raises the question as to which demand is to be given priority.

In sounding the warning against reckless use of oil and gasoline, Director Smith points out that the fuel reserves of a nation are no less essential to its future industrial welfare than the gold reserves are essential to its present financial stability. Once lowered the reserves of coal and oil in the ground can never be replenished. The official estimate of less than 7,000,000,000 barrels of oil as the quantity remaining available in the ground in the United States is believed by the director to be liberal; but he points out that even if this estimate is inflated 25 per cent the indicated reserve is seen to be far from ample when one realizes that there will be a consumption of about a half billion barrels of crude oil this year.

Oil and Coal Supply.

An estimate of the petroleum resources of the world has just been published by the geological survey, which figures 60,000,000,000 barrels for the whole world. In this connection, it is pointed out, that there is used in the United States fully half of the world's annual production of petroleum. The lack of national self-sufficiency in oil reserves is expressed in another way by the survey. The international position of the United States with respect to oil is contrasted with its position with respect to coal. In the last ten years the 7,000 coal mines in this country contributed 41 per cent of the world's output of coal. The present estimates credit the United States with more than one-half of the world's coal reserves. So that when one thinks in world terms, the tonnage of coal produced by this country each year represents less than the national share. With respect to petroleum, in the same ten years the 2,000 oil wells in the United States have poured forth more than 61 per cent of the world's output, although it is now believed that the United States possesses only about 12 per cent of the oil left in the world for its future use.

Some progress toward providing substitutes for petroleum products is being made. The geological survey says that the recovery of alcohol from coke ovens should be undertaken. The United States as the world's greatest consumer of coal has not fairly begun by-product recovery. The director believes that the higher cost of coal, together with the increased demand for by-products, must result in more by-products being produced.

The International Red Cross league will proceed to carry out its plan regardless of what becomes of the League of Nations. Every civilized nation will be represented in the new Red Cross organization if the plans recently worked out at a conference held at Geneva, Switzerland, do not miscarry. The objects of the international league are set forth as follows:

"1. To encourage and promote in every country in the world the establishment and development of a duly authorized voluntary national Red Cross organization, having as purpose the mitigation of suffering throughout the world, and to secure the co-operation of such organizations for these purposes."

"2. To promote the welfare of mankind by furnishing a medium for bringing within the reach of all the peoples the benefits to be derived from present known facts, and new contributions to science and medical knowledge and their application."

"3. To furnish a medium for co-ordinating relief work in case of great national or international calamities."

The general council of the League of Red Cross Societies has decided to go before the world with the following suggestions for every national Red Cross society:

Peace-Time Program.

"1. That widespread and popular membership in a national Red Cross society is the necessary condition of success in its peace-time program."

"2. That a national Red Cross society should endeavor to cover the expense of administration and of its normal activities by membership dues

and the income of permanent investments.

"3. That the members of a national Red Cross society should be afforded suitable opportunities to render definite services for public welfare in their respective localities."

"4. That a national Red Cross society should organize the youth of its country for Red Cross service."

"5. That a national Red Cross society should assist in relief operations in the event of national disaster, and should always be prepared to take prompt and effective action."

"6. That the League of Red Cross Societies should maintain for the member societies a rapid service of information regarding calamities and disasters, in order to insure the immediate mobilization of every possible form of assistance, and that effective communication should be established with meteorological and seismological stations throughout the world."

"7. That a national Red Cross society should employ properly qualified persons to direct its health service, and make suitable arrangements for training its nonprofessional workers."

"8. That a national Red Cross society should endeavor to secure the co-operation and co-ordination of voluntary organizations engaged in any work similar to that which it may undertake."

"9. That the general council of the League of Red Cross Societies, having considered appeals made to the league on behalf of the prisoners of war in Russia and Siberia, and being profoundly moved by the deplorable situation of these unfortunate men, strongly supports the League of Nations and the international committee of the Red Cross, in the efforts which they are making to secure the repatriation of these prisoners."

The work of reorganizing the American Red Cross along the lines laid down by the Geneva conference is now well under way. It is the hope and expectation of the promoters of the movement to extend the new organization into practically every local community. An effort is being made to find local workers who will understand the importance of not assuming to "boss people around." Emphasis is laid on the fact that it is not to be the business of the organization to issue commands, but to be of genuine service wherever possible. The foreign affairs of the American Red Cross are rapidly being closed out. The international organization will take over the relief work in Europe.

China in Limelight.

"It is time for the American people to realize that their future lies in great measure on the Pacific," said Julian Arnold, commercial attaché at Peking who is here on leave of absence. "The opportunities of the United States on the Pacific are without limit, but its responsibilities will prove equally great. The only way it can meet these opportunities and responsibilities creditably to its own civilization and its own position is by an intelligent and sympathetic understanding of the peoples of Asia and the present problems confronting them. Without this understanding we may unwittingly make some very disastrous mistakes."

China, Mr. Arnold asserts, is now at the dawn of what may prove to be the greatest industrial and commercial development that the world has yet witnessed. The Chinese he says are receptive to Western ideas and modern industrialism. The demands for machinery of all kinds during the next few decades will be enormous; in fact, the new China will be in the market for practically everything the West has to offer, especially metal goods, building materials, railway, mining, and shipbuilding equipment, heating and sanitary appliances, motors and motorcars, knitting machines and textile plants, needles, nails, hardware, electrical machinery and equipment, industrial plants of nearly every description, and indeed everything needed to transform the country into a modern industrial and commercial society. Mr. Arnold predicts that instead of 100,000 persons in factories and 4,000,000 children in schools, the China of a few decades hence will have 40,000,000 factory hands and 80,000,000 school children, figures proportionate to the present statistics of the United States.

No Need for Jealousy.

"There need be no international jealousy," Mr. Arnold says, "in the competition for the wonderful trade that China will have to offer, as there will be room for all." And he adds: "A strong, independent, self-reliant China possessed of progressive ideals will prove a blessing to humanity. It behooves the West in its relations with China to work on broad lines in a spirit of co-operation rather than competition, with a vision for the future, as the day will come when the Pacific will be the world's great arena of trade and commerce, and that trade will be worth while only if it is built upon a foundation of friendship and good will."

Encouragement should be given, Mr. Arnold believes, to American loans to China and to the sale of Chinese securities in the American market. American shipping facilities should be provided sufficient to handle the American trade on the Pacific and on the Yangtze river. Federal incorporation should be provided for American firms wishing to operate in China, requiring that at least 51 per cent of capital stock and a majority of the board of directors be American.

Chinese-American enterprise in China should be encouraged. A good American news service should be established in China. American capital should be encouraged to participate in a large way in development possibilities in the republic.

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BERE A AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Best Blacksmithing

Scientific horse shoeing, fine iron work and repairs of all descriptions at the College Blacksmith Shop, Main street, north of The Citizen Office.

We are often asked to print advertisements among the locals. We must refuse to do so or break the postal rules. If they are inserted among the locals they must be marked "advertisement," and we prefer to have a "classified column."

Otto Ernberg is home for a visit with his mother.

Mr. and Mrs. B. T. Baker left Monday for their home in Bigheart, Okla. Mr. Baker's parents accompanied them as far as Lexington, spending a few days there with relatives.

Occasionally news items are sent to us and the name of the sender is withheld. We cannot publish such items. We must know that all items come from a responsible source. We will not publish your name if you send us news, but we must know where it comes from.

Prof. C. D. Lewis is conducting Institutes in a number of places, beginning this week.

"Waterboys and Their Cousins," a book written by Prof. C. D. Lewis, has been adopted in the Supplementary Reading course for the schools of Mississippi.

Mrs. Henry Combs is about again after an attack of appendicitis.

Miss Mahel Harston has entered Robinson Hospital to take the nurses training course.

Miss Martha Cary, of the College Hospital, has accepted a place for the summer in the Clark County Hospital in Winchester.

Mrs. U. S. Wyatt and children are visiting friends and relatives near Danville.

Mrs. J. E. Caudill left Monday to join her husband at Camp Jackson, N. C.

Selden Cary of the College Department left Tuesday for Chautauqua, N. Y., where he will spend the summer.

The C. D. Lewis family spent Sunday in Houstonville. Miss Ella Rigney has been with them.

Miss Longacre of the Berea College Hospital is taking here vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. Mulligan are visiting her mother, Mrs. Kinney.

Mrs. Will Duncan and children, of Latonia, are visiting in town with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Jackson, and other relatives.

Miss Lillian Ambrose stopped off in Berea over Sunday for a visit with friends. She was on her way from Lincoln Institute, where she has been teaching the past year, and is going to the home of her sister, Mrs. Ellis Seale, at Kent, O. Miss Ambrose is a College graduate of the Class of '40.

Mrs. L. C. Gabbard of Wallaceton spent from Friday until Monday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. R. L. Moore.

Mr. and Mrs. Pat Lewis of Forest street are being made very happy this week because so many of their children are home for a family reunion. Those who are here are: Mr. and Mrs. Urnston Lewis and little son of Atchison, Kan.; Mr. and Mrs. Bernary Lewis and two children of Chagrin Falls, O.; Mr. and Mrs. Maynard Lewis and little daughter of Louisville; Miss Ida Lewis of Atchison, Kan.; and Misses Bettie and Mahel Lewis of Lexington.

All your friends will be at the Mid-summer Festival. Come and have the time of your life; on the campus by the band-stand, July 14, 7:00 p.m.—advertisement.

W. F. KIDD
Dealer in
Real Estate

Telephone 68 Berea, Ky.

J. M. COYLE & COMPANY

**MEN'S AND YOUNG MEN'S
SUITS, SHOES, HATS
FURNISHINGS**

Men's Suits \$20 to \$50 Shoes \$2 to \$17

Mrs. Rose Carn and little son, Jack, spent the week-end in Mt. Vernon with relatives.

Rev. and Mrs. John Cunningham are being visited this week at the Baptist Church parsonage by Mrs. Cunningham's youngest brother.

Mrs. Margaret Ogg and Miss Dora Ely, who were returning from a two-weeks' rest at Mt. Jackson Sanitarium, stopped off in Berea for a visit of a few days before returning to Buckhorn.

The Baptists held their annual outing in the Van Winkle Grove and had all the usual picnic stunts and eats.

Dr. Donald Edwards Miss Grace Cornelius, Miss Nora Azbill, Miss Carol Edwards and Herbert Todd motored to Richmond Tuesday night to attend the Chautauqua.

Misses Neva Chrisman and Grace Cornelius with Jack Webb, motored to Lexington, Saturday.

Morgan Evans was a Berea visitor Saturday.

Mrs. Nettie Mann and son, of Cleveland, are visiting Mrs. Mann's relatives here.

Dean F. O. Clark, who owns the Crest View Orchards on top of Scaffold Cane hill, brought his first load of peaches to Berea Tuesday, and shipped them to Lexington. Mr. Clark's orchards are loaded with fruit this year.

Mrs. Bob Abrams of Clover Bottom was in Berea for a few days this week for examination and treatment by the Robinson Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Farmer made a trip to Barboursville and other cities down the line on business this week.

Miss Elsie Williams, who has quite recovered from typhoid fever, is back in Purkey's dry goods store.

Mr. and Mrs. Burnam Galloway of Berea visited Mrs. Galloway's family at Scaffold Cane, Saturday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Herndon, Mrs. Phamia Davis and Betty Masby Herndon and others motored to Richmond Monday night to attend the Chautauqua.

Mrs. Nettie Mann and Miss Ethel Rose Spink and others are spending the week-end on the Burdette mountain.

Dr. B. F. Robinson is making an extended trip through several cities of Ohio on professional business.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Woods of Cincinnati have returned to their home after a few weeks' visit with their parents at this place and Widdie.

Miss Bertha Robinson, who owned the house next to the Methodist Church has sold her property to the Methodist Church for \$2250. The property is to be used as a parsonage for the church.

Henry Bicknell sold his place on Boone street to Miss Robinson for \$2250, June 30.

Dr. and Mrs. Coomer and son, Orville, were in Berea Thursday on business.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Moore, a little daughter Wednesday morning, July 7, at the Robinson Hospital. Mother and baby are both doing well.

Dr. Don Edwards had his tonsils removed at the Robinson Hospital Sunday, June 27, but did not stop his practice.

William Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Richardson and a number of others picnicked on Robes Mountain Monday.

Miss Kate Goddington and Harry Goddington, both of Roanoke, Va., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Bert Goddington on Center street.

Miss Ethel Azbill of Mt. Vernon was a guest of her aunt, Mrs. Laura Jorles.

Miss Naomi Roark is home from Pittsburg, Ky., and is at work at her old place in the Berea National Bank.

W. P. Montgomery has purchased the Model Press Shop from E. G. Walker.

Good music and good things to eat at the Mid-Summer Festival, July 14, 7:00 p.m., on the Campus by the Band-stand.—advertisement.

ROBERTS FAMILY REUNION

One of the most pleasant vacations that will be experienced by any of the Berea workers this year is that of E. L. and J. P. Roberts. They have not left Berea, but have the joy of having all brothers and sisters of the family here. Their father, D. L. Roberts, lives with J. P. Their brother, Geo. C. and his wife came from St. Paul, Minn., and their sisters, Mrs. Mary Bush of Pasadena, Cal., and Mrs. D. R. Morse, of Williamsfield, O., have joined them. Mrs. B. W. Hart, who lives in Berea, completes the family. It is needless to say that all are enjoying this reunion, which is the first in twenty-three years. And it might be added that there is no worker in Berea College who deserves a vacation more than E. L. Roberts. No one works more faithfully at his job, nor puts in more time at it than he.

SHOOTS WIFE AND SELF

James Lawson, son of Sam Lawson, whose home is near Paint Lick, shot and mortally wounded his wife, June 30, and instantly killed himself with two shots through his heart.

Mr. Lawson had been plowing and working hard in his fields, his wife had been spending the morning with her home folks. He left his fields, went in home in the afternoon, took his car and was gone most of the afternoon. He came in home about dark and seemed in a good humor with his wife and she retired but he did not. About midnight, he came into the room and seemed insane. He struck her on the head with a gun or plank, she could not tell which, and started to shoot her. She struggled with him through the house and while trying to get hold of the pistol, he shot her through the hand. By this time they had reached the yard, and he put the pistol against her right side and shot her, the bullet going through near her spine, through the liver and coming out on the left side. He then placed the pistol against his own heart and shot twice. He died instantly. She ran out into the road, her little son by a former husband was screaming for help. Mrs. Lawson was hurriedly brought to the Robinson Hospital, where her wounds were found to be very serious.

BABY FOUND IN WELL

Last Friday a party of women getting apples near an abandoned well on Mr. Cornelison's farm at Boldtown, looked into the well and were horrified to see the naked body of an infant floating on the water. The authorities were hastily summoned and it was found the child was a new born babe. It had been dead several days. Dr. M. M. Robinson, Public Health Officer, after due examination, decided it had probably died to death before being thrown into the well, as it had not been properly attended to after birth. The child was disfigured by being in the water so long.

MID-SUMMER FESTIVAL

Wednesday, July 14, 7:00 p.m.
Good Old-Time Music

Ice cream, home-made cake, home-made candy, pop corn and lemonade for sale. To be held on the Campus, by the Band-stand, near Lincoln Hall.

Proceeds to be used to improve Berea Cemetery.—advertisement.

PROBLEM OF GOOD HIGHWAYS

Becoming One of Increasing Importance Because of Changes in Methods of Travel.

The road problem of the country is becoming one of ever-increasing importance, largely because of the changes in methods of travel which enable the city man to reach farther and further into the country district. He does this first from a business or economic standpoint, and, second, from a pleasure-seeking standpoint. In an exactly similar manner, the farmer is getting fully aroused to the importance of better and better roads. They enable him to get to the city markets with his produce, whether that produce may be something requiring frequent trips, such as milk to a creamery, garden truck to market, or staple products to be hauled in their proper season. The better the roads, the cheaper he can haul his produce and the quicker he can do so, resulting in a saving of time, and the better choice he has of market conditions.

ESSENTIAL POINTS OF ROADS

Concrete Highways Reduce Pull, Increase the Load and Shorten Time of Delivery.

Concrete roads reduce the pull, increase the load and shorten the time—three essential points in modern road construction. With the quality of permanence added, the price paid becomes an investment instead of a loss.

UNION CHURCH

Dr. Hutchins will speak next Sunday at 11 o'clock upon "Stephen, the Martyr." The topic of the mid-week service Thursday at 7:30, will be, "God, Our Heavenly Father."

The congregation of the Union Church were happy to hear a splendid sermon last Sunday from their pastor, Dr. R. G. Hutchins, after a vacation of three weeks.

The Union Sunday-school enjoyed a picnic at the Fair ground on last Friday. A heavy shower came up, but all kept dry and had a good time.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH

A rush of other matters prevented a report of our Home Coming day from appearing in last week's issue of The Citizen. It was the greatest day perhaps in the history of the church. Geo. L. Shively, of Lewistown, Ill., came to our assistance and in the morning we succeeded in raising over \$16,000 in pledges for the new church building. At noon a bountiful dinner was spread on the church lawn and all seemed to have a good time, and plenty to eat for all, which had been prepared by the good women.

At 3:00 p.m., memorial services were held to the joy and delight of all present. After another call for pledges, resulting in several hundred dollars more, Brother Shively made a talk, followed by Judge Smith of Richmond, Brother R. G. Hutchins of the Union Church and J. W. Herndon of the Glades Church.

The Union Church dismissed their services for the day and met with us, which all of us appreciated very much. But for the fact that the Baptists and Methodists had already arranged special programs for the day, they would have been with us also.

As minister of the congregation, I want to thank the people of Berea for all courtesies and I hope that the day proved a blessing to all. Regular services for the next Lord's day will be held as usual. The pastor had a pleasant trip last Lord's Day to Scaffold Cane Community, preaching at 3:00 p.m. to a good audience.

W. J. Rudspeth, Minister.

METHODIST CHURCH

Those who heard Miss Frances Scott on Tuesday evening of last week, thoroughly enjoyed her talk. She has been a missionary in India for 29 years and is well acquainted with conditions and customs there.

It might be interesting to the men to know that the Hindu whips his wife at least once a year. This is a custom. If he thinks she needs it, he performs the ceremony as often as he thinks it necessary.

They believe if a child dies before she is engaged, which usually occurs during the first year of her life, that her spirit will be evil and returning, will torment her parents. Therefore they build shrines to those, where they worship and offer sacrifice. When the owners of these shrines become Christians and tear them down, great crowds often gather to witness it, expecting the new Christian to be struck with deafness, blindness or some awful disease.

Some of these things seem rather amusing to us, but when we hear of the people measuring their lengths in the hot sand, on the way to the temple, to get rid of their sins, and realize that many never live to get there and those who do, return with the same sins, it becomes a serious thing. Probably the most serious thing of all is that so many are held back on account of not having enough Christian workers to teach them after they have accepted Christ, and they are so very ignorant of even the essential things of the Christian religion that they must be taught.

The Foreign Missionary Societies are doing great work, but when we realize what needs to be done, we begin to feel that they are only touching the edges. They need the help of every one who cares.

Seven new members came into our society at this meeting and we want others who are interested in this work.

July 4 was celebrated with two good patriotic sermons, not the kind we sometimes hear as substitutes for the Gospel, but real Fourth of July messages from the Bible.

The sermon next Sunday morning will be on the subject, "Solomon's Sin—God's Mercy." Text, "Did not Solomon, King of Israel, sin by these things? Yet among many nations was there no king like him, who was beloved of his God." Nehemiah 13: 26.

The evening topic will be "Have ye received the Holy Ghost since ye believed?" Text, Acts 19: 1-2.

The Foundation is Essential

The building that stands the test of time is erected on a stable foundation, else it totters of its own weight.

A Firm Financial Foundation

It is a necessity for any bank that is entitled to the confidence of the community. The public at large is invited to investigate the standing of this bank. Its financial statement, published at intervals, tells the story.

The Service of This Bank

Is ever at the disposal of its clients. Anyone contemplating making an investment in any stocks or bonds is invited to confer with any official of this bank. Our expert knowledge and our experience is yours for the asking.

U. S. Securities Are a Safe Investment

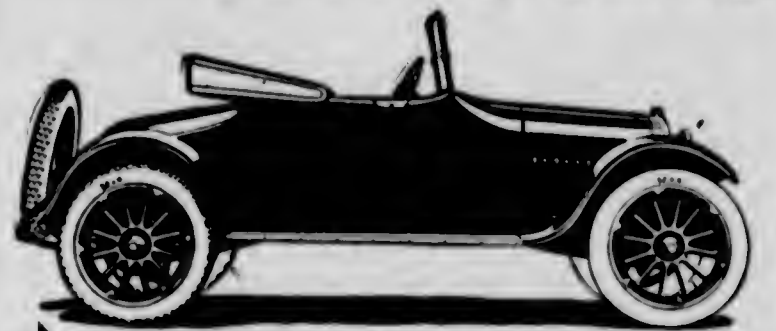
The public is more discriminating now than it once was. The public wants to know what is behind the security. LIBERTY BONDS and U. S. TREASURY SAVINGS CERTIFICATES which may be bought through us, are absolutely safe, and they possess other attractive features.

We will be glad to explain the terms and advantages.

BEREA NATIONAL BANK



OAKLAND OWNERS REGULARLY REPORT RETURNS OF FROM 14 TO 25 MILES PER GALLON OF GASOLINE AND FROM 800 TO 1200 MILES ON TIRES



THIS OAKLAND SENSIBLE SIX IS POWERED WITH THE FAMOUS 44-HORSEPOWER OVERHEAD-VALVE OAKLAND ENGINE

OAKLAND SENSIBLE SIX

THE steadily growing popularity of the Oakland Sensible Six among American farmers, is due, primarily, to the capacity of this well-made car for continuous and economical service. Even in those districts where roads are unimproved and garage facilities are few and far between, the Oakland keeps to its work day after day and month after month, quietly, competently, uninterruptedly. It is a comfortable car, exceedingly roomy and easy-riding; and because of its high ratio of power to weight, its action is brisk and responsive. Only immense manufacturing resources, and a production of unusual magnitude, make possible the very moderate price at which it is sold.

TOURING CAR and ROADSTER \$1075 F.O.B. FORTIAC, MICH.

Boone Tavern Garage

Berea, Ky. Phone 18

The Epworth League will meet next Sunday evening with the Christian Endeavor at the Union Church.

The C.E.W. Class will have their regular meeting Saturday evening with Mildred Kinnard on Chestnut street.

The Sunday-school had their annual picnic last Monday at the Fair Ground. There were three truck loads of people and "eats," the latter being the indispensable thing about any picnic. Everyone seemed to enjoy the day.

BEREA FAIR

Great preparations are being made to make the Berea Fair this year bigger and better than ever before. The dates have been set for August 4, 5 and 6. The premium list is going to be enlarged, \$400 being appropriated for pure bred beef cattle rings alone. Among the amusement attractions the management is trying to make arrangements to have an airplane make flights each day of the fair.

Classified Advertisements

FOR SALE. Gilt-edge dairy cows, Holstein and Jersey; Poland-China boar, Pearson's Giant; sow and pigs, Jersey heifer calf.

James Watt Raine.

NOTICE

For reasons that are obvious, we cannot continue to sell small orders of vegetables at the Garden. Therefore, after Saturday, July 10, call

at the Coop Store or your grocer's. B. Fielder, Garden Dept.

WANTED—A woman as a housekeeper. Washings sent out. Address Box 117, Berea, Ky.

FOR SALE—Fresh cabbage and turnips. M. L. Spink, West Chestnut.

Jno. F. Dean J. W. Herndon

DEAN & HERNDON REAL ESTATE

We Sell the Earth and the Houses thereon! If you want a Home in or around Berea come and see us. We have Some Especially Attractive Bargains in small places around town. Also some good Blue Grass farms.

Drop in at The Bank and talk it over with us when you are in Berea. If you have property that you want to turn into cash come and list it with us. Our business is to sell it.

Respectfully,

Dean & Herndon

F. L. MOORE'S

Jewelry Store

FOR

First Class Repairing

AND

Fine Line of Jewelry

MAIN ST.

BEREA, KY

Berea College Hospital

Best Equipment and Service at Lowest Cost. Wards for Men and for Women. Sun-Parlor, Private Rooms, Baths, Electric Service.

**Surgery, Care in Child-birth, Eye, Nose and Ear
GENERAL PRACTICE**

Come in and visit an establishment, which is a friend in need, and in reach of all the people.

ROBERT H. COWLEY, M.D., Physician
HARLAN DUDLEY, M.D., Physician
MARGARET S. GRANT, M.D., Physician
MISS MARY LONGACRE, R.N., Superintendent
MISS NELLIE MILLER, R.N., Head Nurse

CHANGE IN RATES

Beginning March 1, the rates for board and room of private patients will be \$15 to \$18 per week. The rates for patients cared for in the wards will remain the same—\$1 per day.

By Order of Prudential Committee, Berea College

The Citizen

A family Newspaper for all that is right, true, and interesting.

Published Every Thursday, at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.
(Incorporated)

WM. G. FROST, Editor-in-Chief

J. O. LEHMAN, Managing Editor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

One Year \$1.00

Six Months50

Three Months25

Send money by Post-office of Express Money Order, Draft, Registered Letter, or one and two cent stamps.

The date after your name on label shows to what date your subscription is paid. If it is not changed within three weeks after renewal, notify us.

Mailing numbers will be gladly supplied if we are notified.

Liberal terms given to any who obtain new subscriptions for us. Anyone sending us four yearly subscriptions can receive The Citizen free for one year.

Advertising rates on application.

Foreign Advertising Representative: THE AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

Statement of Ownership, Management, Etc., Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912

OF THE CITIZEN, published weekly at Berea, Ky., for April 1, 1920.

State of Kentucky | ss

County of Madison | ss

Before me, a notary public, in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared J. O. Lehman, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the managing editor of The Citizen, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the management of the aforesaid publication for the date

shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, postal laws and regulations to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the Publisher, Editor, Managing Editor and Business Managers are: Publisher, Berea Publishing Co., Berea, Ky.

Editor, Wm. G. Frost, Berea Ky.

Business Manager, J. O. Lehman, Berea, Ky.

2. That the owners are: Wm. G. Frost, 30% of stock, H. E. Taylor, 30% of stock, J. O. Lehman, 40% of stock, of Berea Publishing Co.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgages, and other security holders owning or holding 1% or more of the total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities, are: None.

J. O. Lehman, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 2nd day of July, 1920.

Ellen R. Raymond

(Seal) My commission expires May 21, 1921.

HOW 18 LEADING CITIES RANK IN POPULATION

New York 5,621,151

Chicago 2,701,212

Philadelphia 1,823,158

Detroit 993,739

Cleveland 796,836

St. Louis 773,000

Boston 747,923

Baltimore 733,826

Pittsburg 588,193

Los Angeles 575,480

San Francisco 508,410

Buffalo 505,875

Milwaukee 457,147

Washington 437,414

Newark 415,609

Cincinnati 401,158

THE MAID AND THE SOLDIER (Old Song)

One morning, one morning,
One morning in May,
I saw a fair couple
Amaking their way;
And one was a lady,
A lady so gay,—
And one was a soldier
And a brave one was he.

"O, where are you going,
My pretty little miss?
O, where are you going?
Now pray, tell me this."
"I'm going by the river
That flows from the spring,
To see the water gliding
And hear the nightingale sing."

When they had been there
But an hour or two,
He opened his pack
And a fiddle he drew.
He played her a lesson
And the valleys did ring—
And "Hark," said the lady,
"Hear the nightingale sing!"

"And now," said the soldier,
"Tis time to make war;"
"O, no," said the lady,
"Play just one tune more,
For I'd rather hear the fiddle,
Or the touch of one string,
Than to see the water gliding
And hear the nightingale sing."

And, "Now," said the lady,
"Will you marry me?"
"O, no," said the soldier,
"That never can be.
I've a wife in Toronto
And children twice three—
Two wives and the army's
Too many for me."

"But I'll go to Toronto
And stay there a year,
Quit using cold water,
Drink ale, wine, and beer.
And I will return here
Some day in the spring
To see the water gliding
And hear the nightingale sing."
—Author Unknown.

THE MAID AND THE RICH MAN (New Song)

While touring the country
One bright summer day,
I saw a fair couple
Amaking their way—
And one was a maiden,
With nothing to learn,
And one was a rich man
With money to burn.

"O, where are you going,
My pretty fair maid?
I crave your acquaintance,
Come, sit in the shade."
"I'm going a-fishing
As fast as I can
With bait and with tackle
To catch me a man."

When they had been talking
A minute or two,
He reached in his pocket
And from it he drew
A purse full of greenbacks
And eagles galore,
And said, "Where that came from
There's still plenty more."

And, "Now," said the rich man,
"I'll go for a walk."
"O, no," said the maiden,
"Let's sit here and talk,
For the songs of the angels
Are poor, I am told,
When compared with the music
Of greenbacks and gold."

And, "Now," said the maiden,
"Will you marry me?"
"No," said her companion,
"That never can be.
My wife and six children,
I know very well,
Would be so offended
They'd leave the hotel!"

"But I'll go to Reno
And take the fresh air
For a week and a day—
And if you'll meet me there,
We twain will return here
As husband and wife—
And you shall be rich
All the rest of your life."
—Alson Baker.

The Free

SEWING MACHINE

Invented and Pat. by W. C. Free

This well known UP-TO-DATE machine will be sold for the month of July at special advertising prices, on special terms and a liberal price for your OLD MACHINE.

At every vital point The FREE sewing machine has valuable improvements that make it far superior to all other machines:—

The FREE runs faster.
The FREE runs lighter.
The FREE lasts longer.
The FREE is more beautiful.

The FREE has less vibration.
The FREE is easier to operate.
The FREE makes an absolutely perfect stitch.

To our city patrons will say DON'T FAIL to let our special advertising salesman show you our new Free Westinghouse Electrical Sewing Machine, the most up-to-date sewing machine on the market.

R. H. Chrisman

The Furniture Man

Phone 26

of faith. On April 27, 1898, she was united in matrimony to Frank G. Blazer. One son, Burl, and one daughter, Aline, were born to them.

About ten years ago the family moved to Yellow Springs, O., where she conducted a millinery store. She transferred her membership to the local Presbyterian church and was an active member of the Women's Relief Corps.

Last winter she with her family succumbed to a severe attack of influenza, which resulted in a serious complication and caused her intense suffering and eventually her death.

During her illness she expressed a desire to be restored to health and to be spared to her family and stating that, if she should be called hence, "I am ready." The sadness of the hour is deepened by the re-

cent misfortune of her husband fracturing a limb while at work, the accident occurring about the time when she was compelled to give up her activities. All who knew her admired her for her generous qualities, her kindness and unassuming gentle manners. In the home over which she presided and for which she lovingly labored to the end, she will be sorely missed; as well as in the circle of friends and neighbors where her quiet and helpful ministrations were always welcome; and in the church and community where she was well and favorably known.

She is survived also by her aged father (a resident of Tennessee), her two brothers and six sisters.

Funeral services, with interment at Glen Forest cemetery, were conducted by her pastor, Dr. T. J. Gaehr. Text, Jeremiah 15:9.

We Have Come to Stay

WE DO NOT CLAIM TO SELL EVERYTHING, BUT WHAT WE SELL IS GOOD

Our principal lines are: Farm Machinery, Hardware, Feeds, Hay, Paints, Oils, Gasoline, Glass, Queensware, Cutlery, Salvat Stock Food and Up-to-date Groceries and Fruits.

Where can you beat Hanna's "Green Seal" Paint, Salvat Stock Food, Simmon's "Keen Kutter" Tools and Hardware made by Belknap and Bingham.

We do not claim to sell the cheapest, but the BEST

For example, if you use our Binder Twine once you will come again for you will be pleased. There are cheaper grades of twine, but it will knot in your binder and you can't use it. Try our strong, smooth twine if you want good service.

We make quick sales in groceries and order often. Our store is clean and our groceries are fresh.

If you run out of gasoline just stop in front of our hardware store on Main street and fill your tank.

You understand we are successors to Arnett Brothers, on Main Street in Berea, the finest "little" town in America

"WE SELL TO SERVE"

Duerson Hardware & Grocery Company

Phone No. 129

Berea, Kentucky

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

TO MEMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL CLUBS RAISING COWS.

THE SUMMER CARE OF COWS

The warm weather of summer is one of the most trying times on the dairy cow. Many careless men turn their dairy cows out on pasture to rustle for a living as best they can. As stated in Circular 65, which was sent you last month, a cow requires a certain amount of protein, carbohydrates and fat. On page 11 of that circular it is stated that a cow must graze from 50 to 100 pounds of grass in a day to gain sufficient nutriment to support her body and to make milk. Sometimes the pasture is good enough to supply that much grass, but often the cow is unable to glean enough material in a day and consequently has to rob her body of the accumulated fat and she becomes very thin.

It will repay you abundantly to look over the pasture carefully and see whether the cow is getting the proper nutriment from the grass. If she is, she will require very little extra feed, but even in that case, it is well to supply 2 or 3 pounds of grain a day in the barn so as to have the cow come into her stall willingly. If the grass is short, then it will pay to feed more grain. At the Experiment Station they feed approximately 1 pound of grain for each 4 pounds of milk produced during the summer, which is almost as heavy feeding as is practiced in the winter. This is due to the fact that the Station has very little pasturage for its cows.

The grain mixture can contain a little less protein because what grass the cow grazes is rich in protein. Four parts of corn meal and 3 parts of bran compose a good mixture.

At this season of the year, flies are a great nuisance, and many careful men allow their cows to run in a dark basement barn during the warmest part of the day, where they are cool and free from the pestering flies. Other dairymen spray their cows with a fly repellent. A homemade fly repellent that has

given good satisfaction consists of 2 gallons of crude petroleum, (such as is used to spray hogs for lice), 1 gallon of crude carbolic acid and 1 gallon of fish oil. These ingredients may be purchased at any drug store and are not expensive. The mixture is applied with a hand spray.

The cow is a nervous animal, and accordingly, the young owner should watch her carefully to note her condition. If she is thin in flesh, he should study the cause and strive to build her up. Keep the flies from bothering her, as they cause her to lose flesh and to decrease in milk. Supply a little additional nutriment in some convenient form, usually in the form of grain as stated above. A balanced ration for the dairy cow and the amount of nutriment needed by her daily can be found on page eleven of Circular 65.

Make a note of these things in your record book and keep an accurate account of costs.

TO MEMBERS OF THE AGRICULTURAL CLUBS RAISING POULTRY:

Send at once for Farmers' Bulletin No. 1040. You will, no doubt, find this bulletin very interesting and very helpful. Read this bulletin carefully.

LICE AND MITES

As one of the poultry club members, I want to call your attention to the fact that this is the natural breeding time for lice and mites and would suggest that you read carefully the following instructions:

If the best results are to be had from the flock, the hens must not be allowed to become over-run with lice and mites. A dust bath aids the hens in keeping lice in check and, therefore, adds to their comfort. There may be a place in the yard where the hens can dust themselves in the dry dirt. If such a place is not available, a quantity of road dust or fine dirt in a box about two feet square should be provided in the house. The hens should be kept entirely free from these pests so, if they are unable to keep the lice in check by

dusting, other measures should be employed.

To rid the hens of lice, each one can be treated by placing small pinches of sodium fluoride, (a material which can be obtained at most large drug stores), among the feathers next to the skin, one pinch on the head, one on the neck, two on the back, one on the breast, one below the vent, one at the base of the tail, one on either thigh, and one scattered on the underside of each wing when spread. Another method is to use a small quantity of Iline Ointment (33% mercury), a piece as large as a pea, on the skin one inch below the vent. Either of these methods will be found very effective in ridding the hens of lice and should be employed whenever the lice become troublesome. Two or three applications a year usually prove sufficient.

Mites are more troublesome and more harmful than lice. They do not live upon the birds like the lice, but during the day hide in cracks and crevices of the roosts and walls of the house and at night come out and get on the fowls. They suck the hen's blood and if allowed to become numerous, as they certainly will if not destroyed, will seriously affect her health and consequently her ability to lay eggs. Mites may be eradicated by a few thorough applications, to the interior of the poultry house, of kerosene, crude petroleum, or some of the coal tar products which are more expensive but retain their killing power longer and they may be cheapened by reducing with an equal part of kerosene. Crude petroleum will spray better if thinned with one part of kerosene to four parts of the crude oil. Both the crude petroleum and the coal-tar products contain foreign particles and should be strained before attempting to spray. One must be sure that the spray reaches all the cracks and crevices, giving special attention to the roosts, dropping boards, and nests. The treatment should be repeated two or three times at intervals of a week or ten days.

On pages 26 and 27 of Farmers' Bulletin No. 1040 you will find a description and treatment of a number of common diseases of chickens. Study these carefully. To be successful with poultry they

must be kept free from disease, lice and mites.

Make a note in your record book if you are troubled with any of these things, and don't fail to keep your "cost of feeding" up-to-date.

ATTENTION TO DISK HARROW

Implement Should Be Gone Over Carefully During Winter Months and Put in Order.

(By L. B. BASSETT, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.)

The disk harrow is a tillage tool found on nearly every farm. Its useful life is about 20 years, as shown by carefully compiled statistics. Thus it is a long-lived tool. There is very little about a disk to wear out. It has few moving parts and, if given good care, should cause little bother.

Disks should be gone over carefully every season. During the winter months the boxes should be taken apart, carefully cleaned and, if badly worn, replaced. See to it that the oiling system works and that the bearings are getting oil. Keep the arbor bolt tight. This holds the disk firmly in place.

If the disk is used much it should be sharpened at least once each season. This greatly increases the penetration and decreases the draft, as it will do more work with less set. It will also do better work; and because it does not need so much angle or set, there is less strain and wear on the boxes. While a dull disk will cut, it is like a dull ax, inefficient and expensive to work with.

FEEDING SKIM MILK TO PIGS

Resums of Many Tests Made for Purpose of Ascertaining Most Economical Method.

A good many tests have been made for the purpose of ascertaining the most economical way of feeding skim milk to hogs. A resume of the work done along this line at the Indiana, New York, Iowa, Wisconsin and Ontario experiment stations shows that young pigs, that is, pigs weighing less than 100 pounds, may be fed as much as three pounds of skim milk per pound of grain, and by grain we mean any one of the cereals fed singly, or a number of them together. As pigs grow older the amount of skim milk should be reduced to about two pounds per pound of grain. The reason for this is that less protein is required as the pigs grow older and still less is required during the fattening period.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Hay and Grain.

Corn—No. 2 white \$1.92@1.93, No. 3 white \$1.90@1.92, No. 2 yellow \$1.70@1.77, No. 2 mixed \$1.76@1.77, No. 3 mixed \$1.75@1.76, white ear \$1.84@1.86.

Soured Hay—Timothy per ton \$27@37, clover mixed \$27@35, clover \$21@27.

Oats—No. 2 white \$1.17@1.18, No. 3 white \$1.15@1.16, No. 3 mixed \$1.13@1.14.

Wheat—No. 2 red \$2.79@2.81, No. 3 red \$2.74@2.76.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Butter—Whole milk creamery extras 60c, firsts 55c, seconds 54c, fancy dairy 50c.

Eggs—Extra firsts 43c, firsts 41c, ordinary firsts 39c.

Live Poultry—Broilers, 1½ lb and over 50c, fowls, 4½ lbs and over 25c; under 4½ lbs 20c; roosters 15c.

Live Stock.

Cattle—Steers, good to choice \$13@16, fair to good \$10@13, common to fair \$8@10; heifers, good to choice \$12@14, fair to good \$9@12, common to fair \$7@9, runners \$5.50@7, stock steers \$1.50@5.50, stock heifers \$5@8.

Calves—Good to choice \$11.50@15, fair to good \$11@14.50, common and large \$9@9.

Sheep—Good to choice \$6@6.50, fair to good \$4@6, common \$2@3, lambs, good to choice \$15@15.50, fair to good \$12@15.

Hogs—Selected heavy shippers \$16.50, butchers \$16.50, medium \$16.50, common to choice heavy fat sows \$9@13, light shippers \$15.50, pigs (110 lbs and less) \$9@12.

HOME DEPARTMENT

Conducted by Miss Margaret Disney, Director of Home Science

THE A B C OF MILK

(Continued From Last Week)

The value of skim milk as a food is oftentimes overlooked. It is lacking in fat, it is true, but volume for volume, it is correspondingly richer in minerals, protein and sugar than whole milk. It is not as rich in flavor on account of the lack of fat, but when used in combination with other foods that supply the fat is a very inexpensive source of nutriment; 2½ quarts of skim milk are equal in protein value to 1 pound of lean round of beef at about one-fourth the cost.

Milk that has soured until the "curds and whey" stage is reached may be eaten with a little sugar or used as a beverage. This is known as "bonny clabber," and is highly esteemed in certain sections of the country. It is wholesome and nutritious, as it contains all the ingredients naturally present in milk, and in addition about one per cent of lactic acid. This sour milk may be used in cooking to good advantage or made into cottage or "pot" cheese.

It is sometimes hard to make the family use the proper amount of milk. Many children have a decided aversion to it as a beverage, but will take and enjoy it in a cooked form. There are so many attractive and palatable ways of using milk that its use as a beverage ought not to be insisted upon.

Cooking does not change materially the composition of the milk unless it is boiled, and does not alter the essential fat-soluble vitamins in any way. According to many authorities, cooked milk is more digestible than uncooked. Boiling milk alters the taste, coagulates the albumin, and changes some of the mineral salts into forms not so well suited to use by the body. When used for cooked dishes, milk should, therefore, be cooked below the boiling point, preferably in a double boiler. Sterilization or boiling is, however, sometimes necessary as an emergency measure in hot weather, when there are no means of keeping the milk cool. The heat generated during the process will kill all bacteria.

Milk dishes are well suited to warm weather when heavier winter foods cease to tempt the appetite. They may be used in many ways to supplement the salads and green vegetables that are craved by the system when spring and summer days come. Milk dishes are also useful to help out a meal where a small amount of meat is served or where the amount of protein supplied is small.

A meal of crackers and milk, or bread and milk, topped off with fresh or stewed fruit is all that is needed by the average worker for a well-balanced meal. The same thing is admirably suited to the small of growing children in the family for luncheon or supper. A meal of this kind served in the home two or three times a week will save the mother or housekeeper a great deal of work and energy that would otherwise be spent in a hot kitchen. Cereals may be cooked in milk instead of water and served hot or cold with fruit for variety. Molded in individual shapes and served very cold they will appeal alike to children and grown-ups. Eggs poached in milk, cream soup of all kinds, junkets, baked and

boiled custards, blanc mange, gelatine puddings, creamed vegetables, meats or fish milk shakes and other cold drinks—these are a few suggested ways of serving more milk to the whole family and using the needed amount per day. In fact, every type of food from soup to dessert may be made from milk, as the following recipes will show:

Molded Cereal

Cook the cereal in a double boiler, using all milk or half milk and water. Sugar may be added if desired. When cereal is done, pour into small wet moulds and chill. Turn out and serve with fresh or stewed fruit. If desired hot, stand the moulds in a pan of hot water for 10 minutes before serving.

Eggs Poached in Milk

Eggs may be poached in scalded milk instead of water, using just enough milk to cover the eggs and covering the pan while the eggs are cooking. Serve the eggs on rounds of buttered toast and pour the milk around the toast.

Pop Overs

1 cup flour
1 cup milk
2 eggs
½ teaspoon salt

Mix salt and flour; add milk gradually. Add eggs beaten until light and beat 2 to 3 minutes with Dover egg beater. Turn into hot, greased gem pans and bake 30 to 35 minutes in a hot oven.

Spring Onion Soup

1 bunch new onions or scallions
1 pint boiling water
1 pint scalded milk
2 tablespoons flour
1 teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon pepper

Wash and clean onions; cut in small pieces. Add boiling water and 1 teaspoon salt. Boil until tender. Scald milk. Melt fat, add flour. Stir until well mixed and add scalded milk. Cook until thickened. Press onions through sieve and add with onion water to milk.

Pea Soup

1 pound young peas in the pod
1 pint milk
1½ pints boiling water
1 tablespoon minced onion
½ teaspoon minced mint
3 tablespoons flour
Salt and pepper to taste

Wash the peas without shelling, then break the peas in pieces and cook with the onion and mint in the boiling water until the pods are soft. Press through a colander. Measure and if necessary add enough boiling water to make 2½ cups. Melt fat, add flour, salt and pepper, then the vegetable stock, and finally the milk which has been brought to the scald. As soon as the soup begins to bubble after the addition of the milk, serve. The addition of a teaspoonful of sugar is liked by some people.

Macedoine Loaf

¾ tablespoon butter
¾ tablespoon flour
½ cup milk
½ cup breadcrumbs
2 egg yolks
1 cup cooked macaroni
½ cup cooked chicken, chopped fine
1 tablespoon pimento, cut fine
½ cup cream, whipped
Salt, pepper, parsley
2 egg whites

Melt butter, add flour, then milk and bread crumbs. Cook 3 minutes, remove from fire, add egg yolks, macaroni, chicken, pimento and seasonings. Fold in the egg whites, beaten stiff, and cream. Pour into a well-greased mold, cover with buttered paper and stand in a pan of hot water. Bake in a moderate oven about 30 minutes or until firm. Turn out on a hot plate, garnish with parsley and serve with white sauce, to which may be added ½ cup sautéed mushrooms.

(Continued Next Week)

Born, Not Made.

From day to day proof is forthcoming that genius is spontaneous and not a slow growth—that it is of the type of Minerva who sprang full-armed from the head of Zeus. This is evidently as true of the genius of the mart as it is popularly supposed to be of the more esthetic forms of genius.

An instance in substantiation of this opinion was recently related by a veteran business man as a side light on the why of the success of a well-known industrial leader.

"I remember him," it was related, "when he was a lad of six years. He wanted to trade a lantern for one owned by a playmate, which he admired. Coming to his father, he asked counsel about the matter and was informed that he should use his own judgment.

"Well, dad," said the boy, "I believe I'll trade; but wouldn't you take the oil out first?"—Wall Street Journal.

Swinebroad's Series of July Auction Sales of Farms and City Property

Memorize the dates, then follow your memory

Send for catalogue giving full description of the different farms, also descriptive catalogue of farms for sale privately. We "Turn Down" an auction sale proposition unless it appeals to us as something the buying public wants. Therefore we "ALWAYS SELL." We sold 1500 acres in June for over \$268,000.00. Every auction was a sale and every purchaser can now sell at a profit.

NOW, GET THE DATES

SATURDAY, JULY 17, at 10:00 o'clock, a. m., 156 acres, subdivided, the Adams Farm, right at Hustonville, Lincoln County.

MONDAY, JULY 19, at 1:30 o'clock, p. m., residence and business property and garage in Danville, on Main and 2nd streets, the property of R. M. Arnold.

TUESDAY, JULY 20, at 10:00 o'clock, a. m., the splendid farm of 186 acres of Hampton Sisters. That good Garrard County land, on Fishers Ford Pike, 2 miles from Lexington and Danville Pike, 8 miles from Danville.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, at 10:00 o'clock, a. m., the Will Matheny farm of 300 acres, in Lincoln County, on Ottenheim Pike, 5 miles from Stanford. Will be subdivided.

THURSDAY, JULY 22, at 10:00 o'clock, a. m., 2 farms for Forestus Reid, Lincoln County 2 miles from Stanford, on Hustonville Pike. A farm of 300 acres and a farm of 240 acres. Both farms will be subdivided and sold in tracts to suit the purchasers.

FRIDAY, JULY 23, at 10:00 o'clock, a. m., 145 acres for J. M. McGraw, in Lincoln County on Short Pike, ¼ mile from Danville and Hustonville Pike, 6 miles from Danville, 6 miles from Stanford.

On any of these farms you can get just the number of acres you want. It will be a pleasure to show you over these different farms. Somebody will buy a bargain. Why not you? It will be a pleasure to send you a catalogue giving full description of the farms and also description of lands in several counties for sale privately.

We will also have sales on other dates than set out above.

Be sure to get in touch with Real Estate Headquarters, we will make you money.

For further particulars send for catalogue, see the owners of the farms, or W. E. Moss or R. H. Dever at my Danville offices, or George Swinebroad or W. A. Dickerson at my Lancaster offices.

Swinebroad, The Real Estate Man
Lancaster, Kentucky

THE NEW United States Cream Separator WITH DISC BOWL

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The only separator that starts the easy way,—by "pumping." This manner of speeding up is made possible by the quick catching and releasing clutch.

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IMPROVED LUTHERAN INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

REV. P. H. FITZWATER, D. D.,
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody
Bible Institute of Chicago
(Copyright, 1920, Western Newspaper Union)

LESSON FOR JULY 18

DAVID SPARES SAUL'S LIFE.

LESSON TEXT—1 Sam. 26.
GOLDEN TEXT—Love your enemies, do good to them that hate you—Luke 6:27.
ADDITIONAL MATERIAL—1 Sam. 24.
PRIMARY TOPIC—The Man Who Was Kind to His Enemy.
JUNIOR TOPIC—"Paying Back."
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Overcoming Evil With Good.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Treatment of Wrongs.

I. Saul in Pursuit of David (vv. 1-3).

Ever since David took his departure from Jonathan (ch. 20), when that crowning act of friendship was shown, Saul had been hunting him as a wild animal. He now pursues him with 3,000 chosen men. David flees from place to place, hiding as an outlaw. Sometimes he is in the enemies' country doing respectable things. This is the period of his schooling which fitted him to be the eminent king that he was. It was a bitter period in his life, but God sent him to this school and adapted the instruction to his needs. David never could have been the broad man that he was, had he not been prepared in this crucible of bitter experience. His wading deeply into trouble adapted him to write poems suited to all men, in all ages, and under all conditions. His life swung through the arc of human experience, touching the lightest point of fate and slipping to the depths of sorrow and shame. Then, personally, he learned many lessons, among which may be mentioned:

1. His own weakness. It was necessary that he be humbled under the sense of his infirmities. Unless a man has learned this lesson, sudden elevation to power will utterly ruin him.

2. His dependence upon God. David's many misadventures escaped him to realize that the Lord had redeemed him out of his adversity. His hiding places in the rocks gave him much of his imagery for the psalms.

3. He learned the country and people over which he was to rule. By knowing the grievous afflictions which Saul had heaped upon the people he could sympathize and remove them.

4. He learned the magnanimity of self-control. This a man must know before he can be a true king. He that ruleth his spirit is better than he that taketh a city (Prov. 16:32).

II. Saul in David's Hands (vv. 4-20).

1. David sends out spies (v. 4).

2. David at Saul's camp (v. 5-11). He took with him Abishai and went in the night to where Saul was sleeping. Abishai asked to be allowed to kill Saul, but David forbade him because Saul was the Lord's anointed.

3. David takes Saul's spear and crown of water (vv. 12, 13). Once before at Engedi (ch. 24) David spared Saul's life. Now again he was at his mercy. This he did that he might show tangible evidence to the king that he had no evil intent.

4. David taunts Abner, the king's bodyguard (vv. 14-16). He calls to Abner and taunts him for his listlessness—his failure to watch over the Lord's anointed, the evidence of which is the crown and the spear in his hands.

5. David reasons with Saul (vv. 17-20). When Saul recognized David's voice, David began to reason with him, showing that he had nothing but good intentions toward the king. He asked that he would show what wrong he had done or what evil intent was in his heart. David is very humble and begs Saul to relent, for surely if he had any wicked purpose he would not have saved his life twice when the Lord had placed Saul wholly at his mercy. David had peculiar regard for the Lord's anointed. He recognized the fact that the Lord had delivered Saul into his hands not to kill, but to save.

III. Saul's Confession (vv. 21-25).

1. He confessed that he had sinned. The sad feature about his confession is that it lacked conviction, for he went right on slandering. This is the great trouble with people. They are willing to confess that they are sinners, but still they go on sinning.

2. He confessed that he had played the fool and erred exceedingly. We see about us daily many using such expressions, but still they go on repeating their sins. David shows his magnanimity of spirit, however, in delivering the crown and the spear to Saul's servant. He knew that Saul's confession was not genuine, so he was afraid to go near. He knew the cunning of that old fox. He still appeals to Saul's kindness to him, and they part never to meet again.

Consider Faults of Others.
No one thing does human life more need than a kind consideration of the faults of others. Every one sins; every one needs forbearance. Our own imperfections should teach us to be merciful.

Meditation.

Meditation is the life of the soul; action is the soul of meditation; honor is the reward of action; so meditate, that thou mayest do; so do, that thou mayest purchase honor, for which purchase give God the glory.—Quarles.

"The Place Called Calvary"

By REV. JOHN C. PAGE
Teacher of Bible Doctrine, Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.

TEXT—And when they were come to the place called Calvary, there they crucified him.—Luke 23:33.

Literally and geographically the place called Calvary is a bit of rising ground just outside the city of Jerusalem in the land of Palestine. Morally and spiritually it is the highest mountain in the world.

1. The place called Calvary is the place of fulfilled prophecy. Like a great index finger the Old Testament points onward and forward to that place where the Lamb slain before the foundation of the world was one day slain before the eyes of the world. Not only by direct prophetic utterance, as in Isaiah 53, but in type and symbol there is a foreshadowing and a foretelling so comprehensive and yet so detailed as to exceed every other subject of the Old Testament revelation, except that of "the glories that should follow."

The sacrifices of the Old Testament economy were but shadows, nevertheless they lingered forth the substance in outline so clear that the spiritually enlightened of all ages have found sound spiritual instruction and comfort in them. "It is not possible that the blood of bulls and of goats should take away sins," but it is possible for those sacrifices to show the exceeding sinfulness of sin and the truth of substitution, the innocent suffering for the guilty.

Everything in the sacrificial system of the Old Testament compels the belief that the offering of a life substituted for sinners is according to God's appointment, and that the offered sacrifice expiates sin and cancels the death penalty incurred through sin. The language of Isaiah 53 points unmistakably to this same conclusion: "The chastisement of our peace was upon him;" "The Lord hath laid on him the iniquity of us all;" "It pleased the Lord to bruise him;" "he shall bear their iniquities;" "for the transgression of my people was he stricken." All these prophetic types and utterances found fulfillment at the place called Calvary.

II. The place called Calvary is the place of pardon. "He it known unto you men and brethren that through this man," this crucified and risen man, "is preached unto you the forgiveness of sins." This was the apostolic message, and it is the message for today. The cross is timeless in its effects. It avails now as it did for the dying thief or for the self-righteous Pharisee, who after his conversion wrote: "We have redemption through his blood, even the forgiveness of sins." In the words of the old Gospel hymn, "Jesus hath died and there is remission," he died for our sins, giving himself to suffer so as to secure our exemption lawfully.

III. The place called Calvary is the place of peace. "He made peace through the blood of his cross." Concerning the mercy sent God said to Moses: "There will I meet with thee, and I will commune with thee from above the mercy seat." The place called Calvary is our mercy seat, the appointed meeting place between God and man. By faith we are made the recipients of the reconciling work of Christ which includes peace. This peace is a condition into which we enter through believing what God says concerning his Son. It is the peace of sins forgiven, the peace of a cleansed conscience, the peace of a restful heart.

IV. The place called Calvary is the place of power—spiritual power. Forgiveness is the necessary beginning of holiness, for Christ is not only our substitute, but our representative. We not only believe in him, but we believe into him. When a sinner believes in the Savior, he is united to that Savior. This union is so real and vital that the believer can say, I have been crucified with Christ and it is no longer I that live, but Christ liveth in me. This means power, the power of the divine indwelling. "Christ in you, the hope of glory." According to I Corinthians 1:18 the Cross is the power of God to them that are in the way of salvation, those who have been Christians perhaps for years. As the Holy Spirit unfolds the message and meaning of Calvary, the believer finds the power that uplifts and the power that separates. The uplifting power of the Cross is expressed in the opening words of the familiar hymn:

Nearer my God to thee,
Nearer to thee!
E'en tho' it be a cross,
That follows me.

The separating power is seen in the great utterance of Galatians 6:14: "God forbid that I should glory, save in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ, by whom the world is crucified unto me and I unto the world." The power of separation from the world with its glitter and glare, with its pride and pretense, is found at the place called Calvary.

COX NOMINATED FOR PRESIDENT ON DEMOCRATIC TICKET

(Continued from Page One)

Each side was pulling for Tammany support, and so many arguments entered into the complex situation that it was practically impossible to assess them accurately.

On the thirty-seventh ballot, the first of the night session, Arizona nominated a full ticket. The state chairman, announcing that "Arizona believes the ticket should be McAdoo and Cox," cast four for McAdoo and two for the Idaho Governor.

Amette Adams, of California, recently appointed to be an Assistant Attorney General of the United States, drew one vote from California. In the first seven states called McAdoo gained one each in Alabama and Arizona and had lost one each in California and Delaware.

New York stuck with Cox, as had Iowa and North Dakota. The report that Indiana proposed to switch back to Cox if McAdoo failed to show a start persisted.

Palmer took one from McAdoo in North Dakota and then the final "Cox forty-eight," that had been out from the Idaho speaker 24 times before, roared out for the thirty-seventh time, while the convention let out a storm of applause.

In Pennsylvania Palmer took one of McAdoo's only two, and his string of 71 in his native state.

Illinois threw eight votes from Palmer to Cox.

In Virginia McAdoo gained five, he lost a half and Palmer lost three.

When the chairman announced no choice on the thirty-seventh ballot, the Cox, McAdoo and Palmer factions rose and called to one another to unite and end the deadlock.



Governor James M. Cox Chosen as Democratic Candidate for President of the United States.

At the close of the thirty-eighth Chairman Joseph T. Robinson seemed to have hit upon an impartial manner of proceeding into the music. He allowed the McAdoo boomers, the Palmer men and the Cox shouters on verse each of their favorite air.

Balloting went forward amid scenes of tremendous confusion. Alabama opening the ballot by throwing its vote to Davis. As Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky and Louisiana swept toward the Ohio flag the din was increased, and when Massachusetts threw her almost solid vote behind the line, the convention simply went rapturously mad and became a howling mass of ecstatically chanting men and women who went reeling and roaring through galleries and corridors.

The Ohio man's hour seemed to have struck.

Home Town Elated.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—The little village of Hyde Park, birth place and summer residence of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency, received quietly, but with elation, the news that its favorite political son had been named as running mate to Governor James M. Cox. Mr. Roosevelt first sprung into political prominence in 1910, when he was drafted by the Democrats of the Twenty-eighth New York State Senatorial District, consisting of Dutchess, Putnam and Columbia, in an effort to defeat Senator John F. Schlosser, of Beacon, who was a candidate for re-election.

Happy Father.

Camden, N.J.—"I am the happiest and proudest man in the United States," declared Gilbert Cox, father of Governor James M. Cox, Democratic nominee for President, at his home here. "I hope and know Jim will be as good a President as he has been a son. He is a fine leader and business man, and I feel sorry for the man who has to run against him." Mr. Cox is 87 years old. He was seated at the breakfast table when a neighbor brought the news of his son's nomination.

Vacancy on Bench Filled.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Governor James T. Goodrich announced the appointment of Judge Louis H. Ewbank, of the Marion County Circuit Court, to be Justice of the Supreme Court for the Third Judicial District, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice Lawson M. Harvey. He also announced the appointment of Harry O. Chamberlin, another Indianapolis attorney, as successor to Judge Ewbank on the Marion County bench.



1—Robert T. Scott, the "infant prodigy" of Washington official life. Under twenty-five years of age, he is secretary and assistant to Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer. 2—British Tommies in Ireland prepared against surprise attacks by Sinn Feiners. 3—View of section of Los Angeles damaged by the recent earthquake.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Bryan a Headliner as Usual at the Democratic National Convention.

HIS INFLUENCE IS EVIDENT

Canned Speeches to Supplant Special Trains in Campaign—Steel Industry Badly Hampered—Railway Labor Situation Quieter—Suffragist Hopes in Southern States—Greek Successes in Turk War.

By E. F. CLIPSON.

Notwithstanding the fact that he did not get everything for which he fought and was not the completely dominant figure which he so frequently has been in the past, William J. Bryan came nearer being the headliner of the Democratic show at San Francisco than anyone else. He did not succeed in getting the resolutions committee to frame a platform plank indorsing the eighteenth amendment and its accompanying enforcement act, the Volstead law, but he did prevent anything like an expression favoring mitigation of those acts. With all the forces of the administration arrayed against him in the matter of the Versailles treaty and League of Nations covenant, it was to be expected that the Bryan program of opposition would fail, nevertheless the administration did not come off entirely victorious. The plank as finally framed provided for reservations to the league more clearly defining America's obligations to foreign countries, and that could not have been entirely satisfactory to the administration.

Bryan did not dominate the convention, write the platform nor name the nominees, but he prevented the president and also any other single force from doing so. His position represented one of those singular anomalies of politics wherein he was forced to oppose the man whose eight years before he had compelled his party to accept. Roosevelt, throwing every ounce into the machine which he had helped to build, was in a similar position with respect to the indorsement and second nomination of William Howard Taft. Under such circumstances Bryan's influence was weakened just as was Roosevelt's. Considering the powerful force of a federal administration, with its great army of office holders and other potent adjuncts, the wonder is that any man could affect it in the least. Logically, Bryan should have occupied a seat away back in the rear, but he did not. The marvel is that under the circumstances he could make a dint in party formations, yet he did and he wrung from his opponents the reluctant admission, "the old boy is a wonder."

Bryan, who frequently fails to carry his own state or district, who at home is outgeneraled by men not in his class, who wishes to go to the United States senate from Nebraska but cannot command sufficient votes to place him there, has a peculiar power over his party at large. It is no reflection on that party, but rather a hint of things not understandable to the finite mind in bulk, that he has a strange ability to fathom and deal with mob psychology.

As a medium for campaigning the soothing (?) phonograph will largely supplant the special train between now and November. No longer will the candidate race madly across the country to address mass meetings lasting until late hours, be jerked from their repose to grasp horny hands and make speeches at way-stations to break-of-day citizens, hastily bolt breakfast and other meals to permit of as many rear platform addresses as possible, and in general follow the strenuous life of the presidential special. Democrats and Republicans may listen to the master's voice without the incident wear and tear on the candidate. Theodore Roosevelt and William J. Bryan were proof against the rigors

of cross-country campaigning, but President Wilson, vigorous though he was, fell a victim to it. His experience has been a warning. The feeling has grown that if the president is to have any vitality for the affairs of his office he should not waste it before the election.

Nominee Harding will revive the old-fashioned, political lawn party. His front yard at Marion will draw the feet of the faithful quite as famously as Mahomet's shrine at Mecca attracts another kind of faithful. Senator Harding and his running mate, Governor Coolidge, have recently been making speeches into the phonograph. Many thousands of the wax reproductions will be distributed by the national committee. Democratic managers undoubtedly will adopt the plan. Add to your grand opera, jazz, Harry Lauder and Bert Williams records one of your favorite candidates. Nothing is so likely to promote good feeling on these warm, mosquito-infested summer evenings as the injection, through your open casement into your neighbor's ear, of a phonographic speech. It will assist his slumbers, especially if he belongs to the opposing party.

Senator Harding's first speech, which has been given to the press and will be heard by millions after July 4 through the phonograph, keynotes on Americanism. He does not mention specifically the treaty of Versailles, but assails all international contrivances which imperil American sovereignty. He asserts that we should rejoice in an American conscience and in a big conception of our obligations to liberty, justice and civilization, but that we should hesitate before any course likely to cause a surrender of nationality; also, that it is very practical to make sure our own home is in perfect order before we attempt that which he regards as a miracle of world stabilization. Governor Coolidge advocates a return to the faith of Abraham Lincoln in the people and a confidence that the government is founded on righteousness. He advocates law and order and the cultivation of industry, thrift and character, and says that we are advancing toward a day when, in our industrial life, equal honor shall fall to equal endeavor. He also asserts that duty is collective as well as personal and that government cannot relieve from toil. Senator Harding, in an interview, announces that the Republican campaign will be based upon an appeal for the restoration of party government and the overthrow of personal rule. These pronouncements may be characterized as the opening guns of the campaign.

Conditions more unfavorable than at any time for several years face the steel industry, due to the railway situation, the lack of cars, raw material and fuel, and shortage of labor. In Pittsburgh there are said to be 1,500,000 tons of fabricated steel needed in building operations throughout the country which cannot be moved for lack of cars. A survey of the Calumet region, in which are located the big plants of Gary, East Chicago, Indiana Harbor, Hammond and Whiting, show operations conducted on a day-to-day basis so far as cars, coal and raw materials are concerned. With every mill stocked with orders calling for full production, the big plants are reported operating at two-thirds capacity and the smaller ones at 30 to 75 per cent. In the Calumet area it is said that a shutdown to permit stocking up is likely, with 88,000 men facing a period of unemployment. But a greater crisis threatens than an immediate shutdown, because the plants are not building up their customary autumn and winter supplies of coal and other materials and may be unable to avoid enforced idleness next winter. The situation has been gathering since the railroads started to deteriorate after the blizzard of January, 1918. Then came the steel strike, the coal strike and the switchmen's strike last spring. The latter was more of a blow to industry than previously realized.

According to railroad and brotherhood officials the railway labor situation has assumed a quieter phase than at any time in the last three months. Many of the older organization leaders, satisfied the Chicago zone will see no important disturbances, have left for Eastern points, where the symptoms are not so good. Several brother-

hood chiefs have also gone to St. Louis, where approximately 10,000 railroaders have threatened to walk out unless a temporary award is made by the railroad board. These chiefs think they will be able to prevent serious trouble, at least until the promised action of the board, scheduled for July 20.

Hopes of suffragists for a ratification of the federal amendment in time to permit women to vote in the coming presidential election are now pinned on the action of the legislature of Tennessee, and, that failing, upon the North Carolina legislature. Governor Roberts of the former state, in response to a request from President Wilson, has announced that he will call a special session of the legislature in plenty of time to act on the amendment. Governor Bickett of North Carolina, who received a similar request from the president, has reiterated his purpose of advising a special session in his state to ratify the amendment. Gov. P. W. Clements of Vermont, although strongly urged by suffrage leaders to call a special session has not definitely stated that he is contemplating action.

The war of France, England and Greece against the Turkish nationalists commanded by Mustapha Kemal Pasha, officially began with the Greek advance from Smyrna in Asia Minor to a line eastward and northward beyond Soma, Akhisar, Ala-Shehr and Kells. The most important operation was at Ala-Shehr (ancient Philadelphia), where the Greek official statement claims the taking of 8,000 prisoners with many guns and other booty. The position of the allied and opposing forces is roughly outlined as a thin rectangle extending from the vicinity of Aleppo in Cilicia through Anatolia to Ismid, near Constantinople. The forces of the Turkish leader are spread along the northern side of this rectangle and those of the Greeks are concentrated in the Smyrna area on the southern side, their west wing on the British and their east wing on the French. The plan of attack is said to be an advance of the Greeks against Mustapha Kemal's front, an advance by the French from the east and the British from the west, hoping by this converging movement to pin Kemal in Anatolia and force his surrender. The Greeks are also reported to have a force at Panderma, on the south coast of the Sea of Marmora, intending to operate toward Smyrna. French cruisers shelling positions and villages are reported to have repulsed Turk attacks at Adana, Tarsus and Mersina. Evacuation of Americans from Adana to Cyprus has begun.

The Russian bolshevik blow against Poland, although delivered 60 divisions strong, has not been decisive. Intense fighting has been in progress along the entire Polish front, with the reds making slight gains in some sectors and suffering defeat in others. Taking into consideration the successes of General Wrangel in Crimea, the balance has been strongly against the soviet armies. Wrangel is reported to have recovered 22,000 square miles and to have liberated 2,000,000 people in his drive. His losses are given as 2,800 dead and wounded, while more than 10,000 red prisoners alone have been taken. Polish representatives in the United States are sanguine of an early peace with the Russians and the commencement of a period of reconstruction.

Conditions in Londonderry and other parts of Ireland have quieted down considerably. With the exception of an outbreak of soldiers occupying Fermoy, which led to an attack on shops and much damage to property, there has been nothing like the disturbances of last week. The demonstration is said to have been in retaliation for the capture by Sinn Feiners of Brigadier General Lucas. Ireland's railway situation, however, has grown worse, more men being dismissed and fewer trains being run. The railway men refuse to carry armed soldiers, militiamen or police, while the government insists they shall. Many towns have been isolated and the railway system in disorganization, with a condition of creeping paralysis in evidence. No general or sympathetic strike has been called and the government is manning trains with troops as a test.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY McKee

McKee, July 5.—Several people from McKee attended the picnic at Annville, Sunday.—Miss Viola Pas, who has been home for her summer vacation, returned to McKee, to teach in McKee Academy another year.—Mrs. J. A. Farmer and two children are visiting Mrs. Farmer's sister, Mrs. Harvey Venable, of Muncie.—Rev. Fred DeJong of Iowa who preached to the people of McKee last summer, has accepted the position of pastor of the Reformed Church here. He returned to McKee Saturday, and preached to a large audience Sunday night. Everyone was glad to hear him once more.—Jack and Geraldine Hayes, of Dayton, O., are visiting their relatives in McKee. They will be here for several weeks.—Miss Nettie K. DePachter entertained several boys and girls on Friday evening, July 25. Cocoa and cake were served. All enjoyed themselves.—The Teachers' Institute will be held next week, beginning July 12. Prof. J. C. Lewis, of Winchester, will conduct it.—Miss Nettie K. DePachter left McKee Tuesday, June 28, for her home in Holland, Mich. She was accompanied by her sister, Katherine, who visited her a few days before she left.—The Senior King's Daughters had a picnic in the High School Bottom Saturday, June 26. They invited the members of their families. They had everything in the line of oats and everyone enjoyed a hearty supper.

Gray Hawk

Gray Hawk, July 3.—We are having lots of good rain just now and it is making oats look fine. Not much wheat has been cut yet. It is thin on the ground, but well filled.—L. J. Robinson is very busy just now hauling logs. He took a contract to furnish James Robinson, of Lancaster, 10,000 feet at Turkey Foot station.—Hiram Judd, of Madison, Ind., is at Gray Hawk for a few days, selling his farm to Charley Griffee of Turkey Foot. He sold five acres for \$575.—G. W. Tinscher, the dentist, was in Gray Hawk this week.—Miss Dessie Sizemore, one of Gray Hawks best girls, has gone to Hamilton, O., to work.—James Brumback wishes to tender his thanks and best regards to Dr. and Mrs. Bartlett for the kindness they showed him while he had his two boys at Berea in the hospital.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY Goochland

Goochland, July 5.—We are having some nice weather at present. Crops are looking good.—Our Sunday-school was held at Sycamore church last Sunday. We had a good crowd and a nice talk from J. W. Martin, which was appreciated by all.—There was a large crowd out from Berea and Cincinnati on last Saturday, en route to Rockcastle River to fish. They stopped at Goochland to buy lunches.—Esom Johnson had his horse damaged badly a few days ago.—Mrs. J. W. Johnson is very low with cancer.—Mrs. A. P. Gabbard is some better of her rheumatism.—The marshals broke up a moonshine still on Horse Lick Creek last week and the suspected party is said to have fled to parts unknown.

Big Clear Creek

Big Clear Creek, July 3.—Fred and Aaron Powell of Berea visited J. S. Winfield Saturday and Sunday.—Bert Mullins has recently returned home from Cincinnati, O.—Miss Grace Anglin is in this vicinity visiting relatives and friends.—Mr. and Mrs. Willie Mullins visited Criss Woods of Conway Saturday and Sunday. They report an enjoyable time as they found plenty of ripe peaches to eat.—Miss Ma Chasteen visited home folks Saturday and Sunday.—Raymond Hart attended all-day service at Harts Sunday.—J. S. Swinford spent Thursday night with Fred Powell

of Berea.—Little Sue Hart has been very sick for the last few days, but is getting better.

Conway

Conway, July 5.—The Rev. Enoch Blair, pastor of the Regular Baptist church at Conway, failed to meet his appointment Saturday and Sunday.—Mrs. Pullins fell and broke her hip one day last week.—Charley Maggard left here today on a business trip to Harlan.—Miss Emma May Beldon is sick.—Mrs. Laura Straub, of Cincinnati, has been visiting her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. James Taylor, the past week.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Alex Powell, one day last week, twin girls; mother and babies are doing fine.—Mrs. Lou Dailey, who has been confined to her bed the past three weeks, is some better.—Mrs. Mary E. Wynn has returned home from Berea, where she has been visiting her son, E. G. Wynn. She was accompanied home by her granddaughter, Miss Bertha Wynn.

CLAY COUNTY Malcom

Malcom, July 4.—Farmers are getting behind with their work in this part on account of the heavy rains.—Mrs. Browning is very poorly.—Wilson Browning spent the week-end visiting his mother.—Mrs. Martha Eversole of Moores Creek spent three days of last week visiting her niece, Mrs. Mattie Pennington.—Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wilson attended church at Maulden Sunday.—G. W. Browning was in Burning Springs on business Saturday.—There was quite a large crowd in attendance at the decoration of the grave of the Rev. J. H. Browning at the Browning Cemetery on St. John's day. The services were beautifully conducted by the Free Masons and Eastern Star members of the Sixtons Creek, High Knob and Manchester.

GARRARD COUNTY Paint Lick

Paint Lick, June 28.—Mrs. Geoffrey Morgan and children, of Lexington, have been the guests of her sister, Mrs. R. G. Woods, for several days.—Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Wynn and Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Wynn spent the day Sunday with Wilse Rogers and family near Richmond.—Miss Potts, of Bowling Green, is the guest of Miss Mahel Hall.—Mr. and Mrs. Jas. H. Ralston, of Virginia, are visiting relatives here.—Mrs. Elizabeth Boland, of Lexington, was the guest of her brother, Robert Walker and wife, last week.—W. W. West and family and Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Thompson were visitors in Berea, Sunday.—Master William Haley has returned to his home in Berea, having spent two weeks with his grandmother, Mrs. J. T. Thompson.—Carlos Moore of Walnut Meadow pike and L. G. Davidson of Lancaster, purchased Studebaker cars from the Paint Lick Garage recently.—Misses Marie Ledford and Ava McWhorter are visiting relatives in Denver and Colorado Springs.—Mr. and Mrs. Blain Estridge have returned from Champaign, Ill., where they have been for the past two months.

MADISON COUNTY Clay Lick

Clay Lick, July 5.—Mrs. Ogg, an experienced teacher, begins her third consecutive term at the Estridge school, July 19. It is hoped that every pupil will be present with new books, as they couldn't get them last year, and continue to be present every day till the close of school.

Silver Creek

Silver Creek, July 5.—Joe Kelly and family of Middletown, O., spent Monday and Tuesday with his sister, Mrs. Chas. Click.—Mrs. J. E. Lewis was shopping in Lexington, Friday.—Alva Baker and family were guests of Robert Viers Sunday.—Glyndon Click spent the week-end in Jackson County.—Mr. and

Mrs. Ben McGuire spent Sunday at Kirby Knob.

OWSLEY COUNTY Major

Major, July 5.—We had several nice rains here last week. The crops are looking good.—Rev. Stump preached at Union Saturday night. He also baptized a lady at Wolf Creek Saturday afternoon.—Rev. Hale preached at Union Sunday morning.—Miss Florence Roberts left here July 3 for Berea to visit her relatives there.—Rev. McIntosh and wife and a lot of young folks attended Memorial Services at Indian Creek, Sunday.—Mrs. Callie Seale is having dental work done now at Beattyville.—John D. Hill and wife moved to Major, June 29.—Miss Martha Combs and Nell Judd, from South Booneville and Miss Pearl Rowland and Jennie Bowman, from Endee, attended church at Union.—Miss Lucy Kate Bell left here Saturday for Cincinnati.

PATH OF GOOD CITIZENSHIP

Oath Taken by Residents of Old Athens Might Be Revived Today With Good Results.

As a part of the campaign to "sell Indianapolis to its own citizens," those in charge of arrangements for the convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World have written what they term a sales contract which will be distributed among clubs and other organizations. The contract is a reminder of the oath that residents of Athens took centuries ago. It said:

"We will never bring disgrace on this, our city, by an act of dishonesty or cowardice.

"We will fight for the ideals and sacred things of the city, both alone and with many.

"We will revere and obey the city's laws, and we will do our best to inculcate a like reverence and respect in those about us who are prone to snub them or set them at naught.

"We will strive increasingly to quicken the public's sense of civic duty.

"Thus in all these ways we will transmit this city, not only not less, but greater, better and more beautiful than it was transmitted to us."

Beautiful the Home

There are so many native shrubs, vines and flowers to be planted about the farm homes that their absence is a deplorable fact. In a recent drive of a thousand miles we saw only four farmhouses where attention had been paid to beautifying them. Naturally, they were noticed. Don't dot the lawn with fantastic flower beds of annual flowers. Put hardy shrubs around the foundation, the taller growing ones behind. Then in front of these plant the perennial flowers such as iris, crocus, narcissus, peony, sweet william, phlox, etc. Keep the lawn open. A few ivy or wild grape vines make a hideous outburst less noticeable. Shrubs can be transplanted in November. Get as much soil with them as possible and tamp the roots firmly in place.—Farm Life.

Home Always Good Investment.

There are many estimable citizens who do not own a home, but that does not disprove the fact that home-owning is a cure for unrest and the nomadic instincts. With persons of small means, the ownership of a home implies sacrifice and discipline. The character of the home builder not only becomes stronger, but he believes unconsciously the essence of patriotism. He upholds American institutions, because he is a part of them.

There may be other methods of turning one's savings to profitable account besides buying or building a permanent home. But there is no other method that gives more solid returns in confidence for the future, in family protection, and in Americanization of ideals.—Chicago Journal.

Kingston, Jamaica, July 2.—Kingston and St. Andrew were shaken by an earthquake at 12:20 last night. No damage has been reported.

U. S. NEWS

(Continued from Page One) have, it is understood, been presented to this government by Don Fernando Iglesias Calderon, commissioner of the De la Huerta provisional government. The report of conditions in Mexico made by Senor Iglesias at his conference with Norman H. Davis, Undersecretary of State, last week was presented to the President at last Friday's cabinet meeting, and the Mexican diplomat has been invited to return to the State Department this week for amplification of some of the points which officials of this government believe must be cleared up before the question of recognition by the United States can be finally determined.

New York, July 2.—A half-hour conference today between Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood and Will H. Hays, Republican national chairman, caused a flurry of excitement in national headquarters, when a report filtered through the closed doors of Mr. Hays's office that more

than passive support of the Harding campaign would be offered by the general.

"General Wood will do everything consistent with his position as an army officer to further Senator Harding's election," one of the executives of the campaign announced while the interview was in progress.

COX VICTORY LED BY TAMMANY

San Francisco, July 6.—Shortly after the beginning of last night's session with the withdrawal of Attorney General Palmer, the Democratic Convention entered an entirely new stage. It was then visualized as a two-sided fight—on the one side Tammany and on the other anti-Tammany. Governor Cox was the Tammany candidate; Mr. McAdoo the candidate of the anti-Tammany forces. With that lineup, the convention ran on to the end.

Mr. Cox had become unseparably identified with Tammany and the wets. New Jersey, wet to a man, kept voting unanimously; Murphy kept delivering more than seventy out of New York's ninety votes; the Illinois machine kept giving him forty out of Illinois' fifty-eight; Iowa, under the leadership of one of the old guard Democrats, had been delivering its votes to Mr. Cox for more than forty ballots. Toward the end, Tom Taggart, Indiana, delivered all of that state's thirty delegates.

Nothing could overstate the ineptness of the McAdoo management. For the first nine-tenths of the balloting, the defects of this management operated only against Mr. McAdoo. Then, when the fight became Tammany and the Old Guard against the dries and the progressives, the latter had no management to turn to, and no recourse except to do what they could do under the McAdoo management, which by this time, in addition to its natural ineptness, was utterly disheartened and futile.

The Cox campaign, on the other hand, had the most expert and experienced political management in the United States. There was Mr. Murphy of Tammany Hall, there was Mr. Brennan of the old Sullivan machine, from Illinois; there was Mr. Marsh of Iowa, the treasurer of the Democratic party. Toward the end there was Mr. Taggart of Indiana.—There was Mr. Nugent of New Jersey the most conspicuous and aggressive "wet" in the country.—Courier-Journal.

KENTUCKY NEWS (Continued from Page One)

afternoon at State headquarters in the Republic building, Louisville. Hearing of the Lee County Contest and other important business is mentioned in the call.

Beattyville, June 30.—When a "shot wagon," owned by the Cumberland Torpedo Company of this city, was turned over by the roughness of the road at a point three miles and one-half from here at 2

Another Royal Suggestion

PIES and PASTRIES

From the NEW ROYAL COOK BOOK

CHEER UP! There is no further reason for worrying about table variety. The new Royal Cook Book gives new suggestions for every meal every day. The book is so full of surprises there will never be another dull meal in the home. Here are a few suggestions from the new Royal Cook Book.

Plain Pastry

This recipe is for one large pie with top and bottom crust

3 cups flour
1/2 teaspoon salt
1/2 teaspoon Royal Baking Powder

1/2 cup shortening
1/2 cup cold water
Sift together flour, salt and baking powder; add shortening and rub in very lightly with tips of fingers (the less it is handled the better the paste will be). Add cold water very slowly, enough to hold dough together (do not work or knead dough). Divide in halves; roll out one part thin on floured board and use for bottom crust. After pie is filled roll out other part for top.

Rich Pastry

3 cups pastry flour
1/2 teaspoon Royal Baking Powder
1/2 teaspoon salt
1/2 cup shortening
1/2 cup cold water

Sift flour, baking powder and salt; add one-half shortening

and rub in lightly with fingers; add water slowly until of right consistency to roll out. Divide in halves; roll out one half thin; put on in small pieces half remaining shortening; fold upper and lower edges in to center; fold sides in to center, fold sides to center again; roll out thin and put on pie plate. Repeat with other half for top crust.

Apple Pie

1 1/2 cups flour
1/2 teaspoon Royal Baking Powder
1/2 teaspoon salt
1/2 teaspoon shortening
4 apples, or 1 quart sliced apples
2 tablespoons sugar
1 teaspoon milk

Sift flour, baking powder and salt; add shortening and rub in very lightly; add just enough cold water to hold dough together. Roll half out on floured board, line bottom of pie plate; fill in apples, which have been washed, pared and cut into thin slices; sprinkle with sugar; flavor with cinnamon or nutmeg; wet edges of crust with cold water; roll out remainder of pastry; cover pie, pressing edges tightly together and bake in moderate oven 30 minutes.

FREE

If you all means get the new Royal Cook Book—just out. Contains these and 400 other delicious, helpful recipes. Free for the asking. Write TODAY to: ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 115 Fulton Street, New York City

"Bake with Royal and be Sure"

o'clock this afternoon, 600 quarts of nitroglycerine on the wagon exploded, killing two men and the team of four mules and two horses.

Paris, June 30.—More than 1,000 lambs were shipped from Paris Wednesday by Caywood and McClintock to eastern markets. The price holds steady around 14 cents a pound. Bourbon County will send to market this year around 15,000 choice lambs which will add to the bank account of farmers around half a million dollars.

Pineville, July 1.—Kilman Bain, 10-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bain, is in a serious condition here from burns he received today when a steam roller exploded. The boy built a fire in the roller while it was standing in the streets of the city and the boiler exploded. He was burned badly about the face and body.

Winchester, July 1.—The daily vacation Bible school, under the auspices of the Clark County Sunday-school Association, opened today at the Washington School. Miss Fannie Bush is superintendent. Misses Newell Trimbel, Sallie Munday, Frances Waller, Mamie Hughes and Ruth Scrivner are among the teachers.

Oil runs for the entire State of Kentucky during the month of May as shown by reports to the State Tax Commission totaled 752,652 barrels. Lee County led the eighteen counties in the State that produce oil, with a daily average of 14,304 barrels, an increase of more than 100 barrels a day over the daily average for April. Estill County was second with 102,639

barrels for the month, and Allen third with 88,023 barrels. Powell County produced 28,275, Menifee 18,162, and Warren 2,405 barrels.

During the last session of the Kentucky legislature a bill was passed making the teaching of thrift in the public schools of the state compulsory. Kentucky is one of the three states in the Union that have such a law at the present time. When the state course of study in the schools of Arkansas and Kentucky were revised in September, 1919, the teaching of thrift was included. In Missouri the course of study has not been revised and there has been no meeting of the legislature.

The laying of the cornerstone of the new Presbyterian church on Thursday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, which will be attended by the members of the Richmond lodge of Masons, together with other Masonic lodge members of the county, will be an auspicious affair, in a way, and marks a most important and interesting period in the progress of this church in Madison County.

Mt. Sterling, July 2.—There was a called meeting of the Mt. Sterling business men today noon at the Tish Theater, for the purpose of effecting an organization. There were thirty-three of the city's leading business men present. Much interest was manifested in the movement. G. C. Chenault was chosen temporary chairman.

Officers were elected as follows: H. G. Hoffman, president; Percy D. Hyman, vice president; S. C. Sharp, secretary, and J. H. Keller, treasurer.

Student Nurses Wanted!

THE ROBINSON HOSPITAL (INC.) AND TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES, at Berea, Ky., offers a three years' course of instruction which leads to graduation. The graduates from this institution are eligible for examination by the State Board of Nurses' Examiners, and for registration. The course of training and study fulfills all the requirements of the laws of the State. Applicants must have completed the Eighth Grade and one year's High School, or its equivalent.

Uniforms and text books are furnished by the Institution without cost to the students. Students are also given board and lodging and necessary laundry of uniforms. Each student nurse also receives an allowance of \$120 per year for her necessary expenses. This allowance is given in monthly installments of \$10 each.

Plans are under way for additional building that will double the present capacity of the Institution for caring for patients and training nurses.

Places are now open for ten more young women who desire to take up the work.

For particulars address

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